



A P P E N D I X

T O T H E

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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES
in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 555.

*As every Thing relating to our Woollen Manufacture is of the utmost Consequence, I shall next give you a Debate we had in our Club, on the Bill passed last Session, for permitting the Exportation of Wool and A Woollen or Bay Yarn from any Port in Ireland, to any Port in Great-Britain * ; which was begun by L. Veturius Philo, who spoke in Substance thus.*

Mr. President,

S I R,



S Ireland is united with us under the same sovereign, and really a part of the British dominions, I shall always concur in every thing that can be thought of for rendering it a happy and flourishing island, without doing a prejudice to the people of R— V—.

Appendix, 1753.

this kingdom; but, I hope, the people of Ireland will forgive me, if I am against encouraging either their trade or manufactures at the expence of the trade or manufactures of England. I know that every gentleman who sits here, ought to look upon himself as one of the representatives of the people of Great-Britain, and not of the particular county, city, or borough for which he was chosen; but I never heard, that we ought to look upon ourselves as the representatives of the people of Ireland, or of any other of the British dominions. It is therefore the duty of every gentleman who has the honour of a seat in this assembly, even tho' he may have been born, or may have an estate in some of the British dominions beyond sea, to consider in the first place the interest and welfare of this kingdom: When a competition happens between the interest of those dominions and the interest of any foreign

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* See London Magazine for September last, p. 419.

foreign country, we are certainly bound to prefer the former; but when their interest happens to interfere with that of Great-Britain, we are as certainly bound to prefer the latter. This, I say, is our duty, and it is our duty not only as representatives of the people of Great-Britain, but in common justice to the people we represent, because they have always borne, and do still bear much more than their proportional share of the publick expence.

For this reason, Sir, I think it my duty to suppose the passing of this bill into a law, because there never was, I think, a bill brought into this house, which tended more directly to the ruin of the people of this kingdom, and to the starving of many thousands of our poor. There is not a landed gentleman or a farmer of this island, but must be hurt by it; and as to our poor who live by spinning, should this bill be passed into a law, it will soon become impossible for them to earn their daily bread by that sort of labour; and very few of them, especially those of the female sex, can earn it by any other. What then must they do? They must come with their children, if they have any, upon the parish; and we all know, that every parish in England is already charged with a poor's rate above what they can well bear: Or otherwise they must sell themselves for servants to such as will be at the expence of transporting them to Ireland or our plantations in America; which will strip this country of such numbers of those who now assist our farmers in their hay and corn harvest, that it will be impossible for them to manage their farms.

These, Sir, are some of the most obvious consequences of this bill; but as it consists of two distinct parts, to wit, that relating to the importation of wool, and that relating to the importation of woollen-yarn, I shall consider them distinctly; and first, with regard to the impor-

tation of Irish wool: It is certain, that all the lands in England are higher rented than the lands in Ireland, and that the expence of agriculture in England, by reason of our numerous taxes, far exceeds that in Ireland; consequently the farmers in Ireland may sell their wool at a much cheaper rate than those in England can possibly do. Is it not then a necessary consequence, that we must either diminish our rents, and abolish most of our taxes, or that all our farmers must in a few years become bankrupts? But our taxes we cannot abolish, because they are all engaged either for the payment of the publick debt, or for the necessary support of our government even in time of peace. A diminution of our rents then, and a very considerable one too, is the only method we can take for preventing the bankruptcy of our farmers. But can our landed gentlemen bear this? They must continue under the same assessment: They must continue to pay 2s. in the pound land tax, in time of peace, and 4s. in time of war, according to that assessment: Is this shewing the same regard to the landholders in this island, of whom we are the representatives, as to the landholders in Ireland, of whom we are not the representatives? And the partiality is the more glaring, the more cruel, as the latter are neither subject to an assessment nor to a land tax.

Sir, if this bill should pass into a law, it may be supposed that some of our rich landholders, who are not very highly assessed towards the land tax, and who have penetration and foresight enough, will presently begin to lower the rents of all their farms which have any sort of sheep walk, but the far greatest part neither can nor will; the consequence of which must be, that all such farmers will soon be undone, and at last the landlords will themselves be undone, by having most of their farms thrown upon their

their hands; for every gentleman who has ever met with such a misfortune, must be convinced, how little a gentleman can make of any farm while it is in his own hands. Even a farm which consists chiefly in sheep-walks, requires more skill than most gentlemen are capable of, and more care and expence than any gentleman will chuse to be at; for a sheep is a very tender sort of creature, and liable to many accidents, which prove fatal if not prevented by due attention; and every one knows, that the lower sort of people are more apt to be both negligent and wasteful, when they serve a gentleman, than when they serve a common farmer. And as to the expence, however small it may be in the summer time, it becomes very heavy in the winter, especially if the winter be any way severe, and the sheep taken such care of as to prevent their wool from being spoilt, besides which, there are several articles of expence necessary for the improvement of the wool; for in my country, where some of the best wool in England is produced, it is very common for a farmer to give 20 guineas for a fine tup or ram, in order to improve his breed of sheep; but if the price of our wool should be beat down by the importation of Irish, none of our farmers will be able to afford giving such a price, and therefore I must suppose, that our wool will decrease daily, not only in quantity but fineness.

From what I have said, Sir, it is evident, that this bill, if passed into a law, will very much hurt every landed gentleman and farmer in Great-Britain, and as to our poor who live by spinning, they must be utterly undone; for if we consider the many taxes we have in this country upon the necessities of life, such as the malt tax, the salt tax, the tax upon leather, upon soap and candles, and upon several other things, which affect the poor as well as the rich, and which neither poor nor rich are subject to in Ireland, we must con-

clude, that it is impossible for the poor to live here at so cheap a rate as they may do in Ireland. Let me then suppose, that a poor woman in this country may earn 6d. a day by spinning, and that this is the least she can require for furnishing her with the coarsest sort of food, lodging and apparel: I may then most reasonably suppose, that a poor spinner in Ireland may live equally well for a groat a day, and if she be equally skilful and industrious, she may consequently sell as much yarn for a groat as the other can sell for 6d. which is just 50 *per cent.* difference. Can we then suppose, that any manufacturer in England will purchase an ounce of English yarn, whilst there is any Irish yarn to be got? This, I think, is demonstration; and to talk in mathematical terms, the corollary plainly deducible from hence is, that most of our poor who now live by spinning, will transport themselves to Ireland or to our plantations in America, from whence many fatal consequences must necessarily ensue both at home and abroad. At home, as I have already hinted, it will bring great distress upon our farmers; for during the hay and corn harvest, many of these poor people employ themselves in that sort of labour, and during the rest of the year they support themselves by spinning; but when they are all gone, our farmers will often suffer greatly by a want of hands. Another fatal consequence will ensue here at home, which, I hope, some gentlemen on the other side of the house will attend to: It will considerably lessen the publick revenue; for if the support of a poor spinner costs 2d. a day here more than it does in Ireland, I must reckon that the whole of this difference goes some way or other towards the publick revenue, and amounts to 3l. and 10d. *per annum*; therefore, if in a few years after the passing of this bill, 10,000 of these poor people should be drove out of the kingdom, it would be a loss of
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near 30,500*l. per annum* to the public revenue, which is a loss it cannot at present well bear. But the greatest misfortune, in my opinion, that will ensue here at home, from our rendering it impossible for poor women to support themselves by spinning, is, that it will discourage matrimony among all sorts of our poor: At present a plowman, or a journeyman in any mechanical sort of business, may venture to marry, because he knows that his wife may support herself by spinning, and that even his children may in a few years learn to support themselves by the same means, without being any charge to him; but if you take this mean of subsistence away, it will hardly be possible for a poor woman to find any other, and consequently few such men will ever venture to marry.

Now, Sir, with regard to those fatal consequences that must happen abroad: I do not mean, Sir, that any consequences can happen that will be fatal to Ireland, or to our plantations in America; but I mean, that such consequences will happen there, as must be fatal to this country; for after we have drove all our fine spinners of woollen yarn to those countries, they will certainly set up all sorts of fine woollen manufactures, and will at least supply themselves, which will of course prevent the sale of any of our manufactures, either in Ireland or in our plantations, and consequently diminish the quantity of those worked up here at home, which will drive a great many of our manufacturers, as well as our spinners, out of the kingdom. I know that we have prohibited the exportation of any woollen yarn, or any woollen manufactures whatsoever, from Ireland to any foreign parts; and I likewise know, that we have laid the same prohibition upon our plantations in America; but we have never yet prohibited their working up any sort of manufactures for their own use, nor do I think that we ought ever to do so; and from our bills of

entry we may learn, what a loss it would be to this kingdom, should they once fall into a way of supplying themselves with all sorts of woollen manufactures, which may very probably be the consequence of our driving all our spinners of fine woollen yarn over to those countries.

But suppose, Sir, that we could pass such a law as this without the apprehension of any danger, yet the present is a very improper time for it. The late mortality among the horned cattle, which, I am sorry to say, is far from being yet ceased, has obliged many of our farmers to stock their farms with greater numbers of sheep than they ever did before; so that there is more wool now growing in this kingdom, than they can probably find a vent for at what they call a living price; and tho' we had, during the late war, and for some years after the peace, a pretty brisk sale for our woollen manufactures in foreign parts, which increased the demand for our wool, and encouraged our farmers to increase their stocks of sheep, yet most merchants are of opinion, that this extraordinary sale for our manufactures abroad is now over; consequently we never had less occasion for a supply of wool or woollen yarn from Ireland than we have at present, nor was there ever a time when it would have been so detrimental to the farmers and the poor spinners of this kingdom. Therefore I cannot, especially at this critical time, give my consent to the passing of this bill into a law.

The next Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was made by L. Valerius Flaccus, which was to this Effect:

Mr. President,

S I R,

I SHOULD not much wonder to hear of this bill's being disliked by the populace, that is to say, by the very lowest sort of our people, for

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none of them understand the true interest of their country ; and in every county and every town in England the labouring people of every trade and occupation, and the low dealers in every commodity, are for confining the labour or the sale to themselves alone, and are very angry if any one they call a foreigner, by which they mean a person not born in their town, comes to interfere with them. To this selfish monopolizing spirit we owe what are called the privileges of many of our cities and boroughs, of which they are so tenacious : To this we owe the frequent mobs we have had amongst our hay-makers here about London against the Irish ; and to this we owed the late riots among the journeymen hatters here in Southwark. This, I say, I am no way surprised at ; for tho' these people know nothing of the general interest of the kingdom, they very well understand their own interest, and very well know, that the fewer labourers there are in their way, the higher wages they may insist on, or the fewer retailers there are of the commodity they deal in, the higher price they may exact, the more easily they may enter into a combination for raising their wages or their price. But as there is no maxim in trade more certain and evident, than that the lower the price of the materials and the labour is with regard to any sort of manufacture, the cheaper it may be sold, and the cheaper it is sold the more of it may be exported, I am surprised to find this bill opposed by a gentleman of such good sense, and so much publick spirit as the Hon. gentleman who has spoke against it.

To find the least shadow of reason, Sir, for opposing this bill, several postulata must be taken for granted, which are contradicted by every day's experience : As first, it must be taken for granted, that our farmers cannot possibly sell their wool near as cheap as the farmers in Ireland may and do sell theirs.

Secondly, that our spinners cannot possibly sell their labour near so cheap as the Irish spinners do theirs. And, thirdly, that it is impossible for us to increase the sale of our woollen manufactures in foreign parts. The first two of these, the Hon. gentleman was forced to take for granted, but I must beg leave to differ from him in both ; for as to our wool, notwithstanding our high rents and heavy taxes, our farmers have such a high price, and such a ready sale, for every thing else they can produce in their farms, that they may sell their wool as cheap as the Irish farmers can theirs ; at least, if there be any difference, it will be more than compensated by the charge of transporting the wool from Ireland, and paying commission for the sale of it here. And as to spinning, if our spinners will submit to live as frugally as the spinners do in Ireland, which they will certainly do rather than be transported, they can be but very little affected by any of our taxes ; for they would then use very little salt or small beer, and the taxes upon both are so very moderate, that they could scarcely be felt. Then as to shoes, they can make but very little use of them, and consequently could not be affected by our tax upon leather ; and as to our taxes upon soap and candles, they can never much affect them, because they do not wash the yarn they spin, nor do they in country places make use of candles but of lamps. In short, I do not think that the expence of living to a spinner in England, could be half a farthing a day more than in Ireland ; for tho' we have, it is true, more and much heavier taxes than they have in Ireland, yet all our heavy taxes are such as affect the rich only, or such of our poor as do not live in so frugal a manner as they might and ought to do. Therefore, considering the charge and risk of bringing woollen yarn from Ireland, I do not think it can be sold

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so cheap here, as our spinners or those that employ them may afford to sell what they spin. The consequence, indeed, of importing Irish yarn, may perhaps be, that it will oblige our spinners to live more frugally, and to sell their yarn cheaper, than they do at present, which is a consequence that, instead of being dreaded, ought to be wished for, especially considering the rival we now have in woollen manufactures at all foreign markets.

This, Sir, brings me to the third postulatam necessary for founding an opposition to this bill. Will any man of common understanding say, that if we could drive the French and the Dutch entirely out of the woollen manufacture trade, we could not work up and export a much greater quantity of woollen manufactures than we do at present? Sir, if we could do this, I will be bold to say, that we should have occasion for all the wool that could be produced, and all the woollen yarn that could be spun, both in Britain and Ireland; and that our manufacturers could soon afford to give a higher price for both than they now sell for either in Britain or Ireland. These two countries are the chief rivals we have for woollen manufactures at all foreign markets, and yet when I consider their circumstances, I am amazed how they ever came to be so. In France, their poor are as heavily loaded with taxes as the poor are in England: In Holland, they have more and heavier taxes upon the necessities of life than we have in this country: In both, their manufacture is chiefly supported by the wool which is by stealth carried to them from Britain or Ireland; so that they must pay a much greater price for it than it sells for in either of these islands; and yet they sell their woollen manufactures at all foreign markets rather at a lower rate than ours can be sold for. There must be some

fault either in our people or our publick conduct. I, indeed, believe it is part of both. Our poor people will not live so penuriously or labour so cheap, as the poor do either in France or Holland; and all our middle standers, between the wool-grower and the foreign consumer, insist upon a higher profit. Then with regard to our publick conduct, I am apt to believe, that the establishment of the woollen manufacture in France, and the continuance of that in Holland, was chiefly owing to our prohibiting the export of any woollen manufactures from Ireland in the year 1699, without doing at the same time what is now proposed to be done, that is to say, without opening every port both in Ireland and Great-Britain, for the exportation of wool and woollen yarn from Ireland to Great-Britain.

At that time, Sir, there was a flourishing woollen manufacture in Ireland, and much more than sufficient for supplying themselves, so that by this prohibition a vast number of spinners and manufacturers of every branch were thrown out of employment; and as it was then a time of peace with France, and numbers of French ships always in the Irish ports, they were ready to carry every one of these people that offered to France at free cost. By this means the French supplied themselves with expert spinners and other manufacturers of all kinds; and as no wool, woollen yarn, or woollen manufactures could then be exported but from a few ports in Ireland, nor imported but at a few ports in England, and were besides liable to pay high duties upon importation here, the people of Ireland could find no vent for a great part of their wool and woollen yarn, but by selling it in a clandestine and unlawful manner to the French. I shall not find fault with the prohibition then made; but surely I may say, it was made at an improper time, and that we ought

at the same time to have given them full liberty to have imported, at least their spare wool and woollen yarn into England, without paying any duty. It is really surprizing that those useful materials should have been allowed to remain liable to high duties upon importation here, until the 12th year of his present majesty's reign; and I think it equally surprizing, that such a bill as this we have now before us, has not been long since passed into a law; for until that year it was hardly possible for the people of the greatest part of Ireland to send their wool or yarn to England, without first carrying it several score miles by land; because there was not a port from whence it could be exported to England, upon the whole southern coast of Ireland westward from Kinfale, nor any one upon the western or northern coast of Ireland, nor upon the north-east coast southward as far as Drogheda; and when they had with so much difficulty and expence legally embarked it for England, they could not land it in this kingdom but at such ports where there was probably no demand for it, nor without paying such high duties as made it impossible for them to sell it to any advantage; and this prohibition was the more grievous, as they were then and still are prevented by a standing law, made in the reign of Charles II. from importing into England any of their cattle, sheep, swine, beef, mutton, lamb, pork, butter or cheese; nor would they have been allowed to import bacon, if we had not laid an additional tax upon it in the year 1692.

Thus, Sir, at the same time that, by a law of our own making, we furnished France with a great number of woollen manufacturers from Ireland, we laid our fellow subjects in Ireland under a necessity to furnish our enemies the French with wool and yarn for the employment of those manufacturers, and with provisions

for their support, at a cheaper rate than our manufacturers here at home could have such materials or such provisions, while at the same time we were rewarding our people here in England for furnishing them with bread; for notwithstanding the general famine at that time, our bounty upon the exportation of corn was suspended only from Feb. 10, 1693, to Sept. 29, 1700. From hence I leave gentlemen to judge, whether we have not by our own act and deed very much contributed towards enabling the French to rival us in the woollen manufacture; and it must be confessed, they have been very careful to make all possible advantage of our misconduct. They have, for many years, given great encouragement both to masters and servants in the woollen manufacture, and to such as would run the risk of carrying them wool from England or Ireland; for tho' they have a great deal of wool of their own, and may have large supplies from Germany, it is so coarse that no tolerable manufacture can be made of it by itself alone, but with a mixture of English or Irish wool, it makes a tolerable sort of cloth; and as to all their fine woollen manufactures, they are made up entirely of English or Irish wool, or of that wool with a mixture of Spanish. This affair I have been diligently examining into for these 30 years, for which purpose I had sent me from France a pattern of every sort of cloth they make, with an account what sort of wool each respective pattern was made of; and I once met with a gentleman so well skilled in their manufacture, that from the pattern itself he told me, without being once mistaken, how much English or Irish wool was in the composition, the coarsest of which had a mixture of at least one third part of such wool.

This, Sir, is, I think, a demonstration, that if we could prevent any wool's being clandestinely carried

ried from Britain or Ireland to France, we should put an end to their rivallship in the woollen manufacture, and by the same means we should put an end to that of the Dutch; and if we could do this, gentlemen may easily see that the importation of Irish wool, or woollen yarn, would be far from lowering the price either of the wool, or the woollen yarn, of Great-Britain. But this we have been attempting to do by a method which near a hundred years experience might have shewn us to be by itself alone ineffectual: That is to say, by prohibiting the exportation of wool or woollen yarn under severe penalties: I am far from supposing that this method ought to be altered or neglected; but it will not do by itself alone; and the only additional method we can think of, is that of allowing wool and woollen yarn to be carried easily and freely from any part of our own dominions to any other; for when every sort of monopoly is abolished within our own dominions, we shall certainly be able to work our own wool up into cloth, at a cheaper rate than it can be worked up in any foreign country; and this will likewise be the most effectual method for confining the weaving and finishing our woollen manufactures to this island; nothing being more evident than that our allowing the Irish to import their wool and woollen yarn freely into Great-Britain, will rather prevent than encourage them to set up any manufactures of fine cloth, even for their own use: and the argument holds equally strong with respect to our plantations in America, should they ever be in a condition to produce either wool or woollen yarn.

I hope, I have now shewn, that this bill can produce none of the frightful consequences that have been mentioned: On the contrary, Sir, I think, that as it is the most proper method we can take for putting an end to the woollen manufactures both of France and Holland, and

ingrossing, in a great measure, the whole woollen trade to ourselves alone, it will increase the price of our wool and woollen yarn in this country as well as Ireland, and also the number of spinners in both; and consequently, that it will contribute towards raising the rents of all the lands in Ireland, without diminishing any of those in Great-Britain; therefore I hope it will be passed into a law.

The next Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was made by T. Virginius Rutilus, the Purport of which was as follow.

Mr. President.

S I R,

THE advocates for this bill are very much in the right to insist upon it, that the wool and woollen yarn of England may be sold as cheap as the wool and woollen yarn of Ireland, and that by this bill we shall in a great measure put an end to the woollen manufactures of France and Holland; for if there were any truth or probability in these two prophetick facts, I should be as strenuous an advocate for the bill as any gentleman in this house. But as I am fully convinced of the contrary with respect to both, I must be against the bill's being passed into a law. I think it is next to a demonstration, that until the rents and the taxes in England be reduced as low as they now are in Ireland, or those in Ireland raised as high as they are at present, or may hereafter be, in England; that is to say, until the rents and the taxes be brought to a perfect equality in the two countries, it is impossible for our farmers to afford selling their wool, or for our spinners to afford selling their woollen yarn, near so cheap as the same commodities may be sold in Ireland. Our farmers who live near London, or any of our great cities, have, indeed, a ready sale, and a pretty

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good price, for every thing they can produce upon their farms; and every one knows, that their rents are higher in proportion. But as to our farmers who live at a distance from any great city, they have no sale at all for any thing that cannot be kept, A and easily transported from their farm to a distant market: Therefore from those things only, of which wool is one, and in many farms the chief, they must make up their high rents; and consequently can sell none of them so cheap as B they may be sold by farmers who do not pay near so high a rent; or if they should be obliged to lower the price upon one sort of produce, such as wool, they must raise the price proportionably upon all the rest, such as corn, cattle, butter, cheese, and the like; and what sort of an effect C this would have upon our spinners, manufacturers, and all other tradesmen, every gentleman may easily see.

But even with regard to our farmers, Sir, it is not the high rents only, but also the taxes they and their servants pay, that contributes towards rendering it absolutely necessary for them to sell every produce of their farm at a higher price than they might otherwise do. And as to our spinners, and all other working people or labourers, we D should consider, that they not only pay the taxes upon the necessaries they themselves make use of, but they contribute towards the payment of the taxes that are paid by all those concerned in producing, manufacturing, selling and retailing E those necessaries: For example, they not only pay the tax upon the leather of which their shoes were made; but they contribute towards payment of the taxes paid by the shoemaker and his servants that made them, by the tanner and his servants that dressed the leather, by the farmer and his servants that produced it, and by every one G that were concerned, either as master or servant, in the sale and retail

of that leather, from the producer to the consumer; and all these again contribute towards the taxes that are paid, or contributed towards, by the spinners of the yarn of which the cloaths they wear are made. It is the same with respect to small beer; for I hope, the advocates for this bill will deign to allow our British spinners a little small beer: They not only pay the malt-tax and the excise for all the small beer they drink, but they contribute towards the payment of that and all the other taxes that are paid by the farmer who produces the barley and hops, by the maltster who makes the barley into malt, the miller who grinds it, the brewer who brews it, and every one concerned in the sale or retail of the malt, hops, or small beer; for I must observe, that few, if any, spinners brew their own small beer: They generally have it from the brewer, or more frequently from the Chandler's shop; and as every tax raises the price of the commodity above twice as much as the tax amounts to, if we allow a spinner but a quart of small beer a day, which is but one third of what we allow our idle soldiers at free cost, the excise alone will amount to double what an advocate for this bill has computed to be the difference of the expence of a spinner's living in England or in Ireland, supposing they were never to taste one drop of strong beer, or any other sort of comfortable liquor, so necessary in this moist and cold climate. It must therefore be a very erroneous calculation to suppose, that this difference does not amount to above half a farthing a day, considering the multitude of taxes which even the poorest sort of our people must pay, or towards which they must contribute in proportion to what they consume; for they cannot have a lodging without contributing towards the tax upon houses: In most places of England they cannot have a fire without pay-

ing a tax upon the coals they burn ; and even the greatest part of the oil they burn in their lamps they must pay a tax for, besides contributing towards the taxes paid by those concerned in the importation, sale, or retail of it.

Thus, Sir, from what I have said gentlemen may see, that the effect of our taxes is really a sort of circle : It goes round and round from the producer or importer, through every intermediate operator, to the consumer, and back again, by the same path, from the consumer to the producer or importer ; and this circle may most properly be called a magick circle, not only because of the marvelous effects it produces, but because we were drawn into it by delusion, and, I fear, shall never get out of it, by any assistance that is not more than human. It is this circle which we have been deluded into, that has enabled the French to become, and the Dutch to continue to be our rivals in the woollen manufacture ; for whatever their taxes may be, whatever methods they take to raise them, it is certain, that in both these countries the poor working people may live at a cheaper rate, and do work for less wages, than such people may or do in England. We may ruin our farmers, we may beggar our spinners, by the importation of Irish wool and yarn ; but whilst we are in this magick circle, we shall never be able to put an end to the woollen manufacture, either in France or Holland. On the contrary, it is my opinion, that by this bill we shall increase it in both ; for we shall divert the Irish from the linen manufacture they are now engaged in : Instead of employing their lands in the production of hemp and flax, they will turn them into sheep-walks ; and instead of spinning linen yarn, their spinners will turn themselves to the spinning of woollen. By this means they will greatly increase their quantity both of wool and woollen yarn ; and as both now

do, and always will sell in France for near double the price they sell for in England ; they will smuggle into France a great deal more than they do at present, especially as we shall by this bill render it more easy for them to do so ; for the more ports there are in Ireland towards which wool or yarn may be conveyed under pretence of sending it to Great Britain, the more easily it may be smuggled on board some ship bound to France ; and the more ports there are in Britain to which it may be conveyed, the more safely these smuggling ships may sail to France or Holland, as it is impossible for our guard ships to search every ship they come in sight of upon any part of our coast. And in time of war, it will be impossible for us to prevent the French from having as much of the Irish wool and yarn as they please, by a connivance between the Irish merchants and their countrymen settled in France, in order to have the ships they load with wool at some by-port for England, seized soon after their sailing by a French privateer.

I am therefore convinced, Sir, that by this bill we shall ruin our own people, without doing any prejudice to the woollen manufacture either of France or Holland ; and this our people seem already to be sensible of, for tho' the bill has been hurried through this house with great precipitation, it has already occasioned mobs and riots among the manufacturers in several parts of the country, as at Norwich and several other places, particularly at Bradford, where the mob was so outrageous that they were forced to send for two troops of dragoons to keep them quiet, a method for keeping the peace which, I shall grant, may sometimes be necessary, but every gentleman must grant, that we ought as much as possible to avoid every thing that may reduce us to the necessity of making use of this method. If this bill be in itself right, and necessary

cessary for the publick good, there can be no greater hurt in putting it off to another session, and ordering it to be printed, that the people may have time to consider it; for however selfish some of the lower class of people may be, the sensible men among them understand the true interest of their country as well, and have, I believe, as great a regard for it, as some of their betters. By them the rest will always be governed; and therefore if it be right, give them but time to consider it, and they will approve of it, which they are far from doing at present; for if the bill had not been so hurried, I am persuaded, we should have had petitions from every county in England against it.

In those petitions, Sir, they would have told you, that it is not the high price which the farmer has for his wool, that makes it come so dear to the manufacturer, but the high profit which the wool-staplers insist on; and that this profit they have raised, and still keep up, by a sort of combination among them. By this combination they beat down the price to the farmer so low, that the producing of wool is hardly worth his while, if his farm will produce any thing else; and they raise the price to the manufacturer so high, that he can get but very little profit by the sale of his cloth. By this means these wool-staplers, who are but a sort of brokers, make great estates, some to the amount of 20, 30, or 40,000*l.* whilst neither the farmers they buy from, nor the manufacturers they sell to, can get sufficient to provide for their families. We have many laws, Sir, for preventing combinations amongst poor workmen, but few, if any, for preventing combinations amongst the rich master that employ them: The one I take to be as necessary as the other; and I wish we would begin with contriving some proper and effectual law for preventing any sort of combination among our wool-staplers,

If we can do this, and at the same time abolish some of our most burthened taxes, we shall have no occasion for the free importation of Irish wool, or at least for the free importation of Irish yarn, which, in my opinion, is one of the most pernicious things we can think of; for the yarn costs more than all the other parts of the manufacture, and consequently it is giving away from the people of Great-Britain more than one half of the profits of our woollen manufacture, which ought not, I think, to be done by the parliament of Great-Britain.

The last Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by Pomponius Atticus, which was in Substance thus.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

I AM afraid, that many gentlemen look upon our present debate as a dispute or competition between the people of Ireland and the people of Great-Britain, and by considering it in this light, I do not at all wonder at their allowing to every argument against the bill more weight, and to every argument in favour of the bill less weight, than it should have. This is a commendable partiality, if the dispute were really such as they conceive it to be. But the dispute or competition is really between the people of Great-Britain and people of France, which of us shall have the spare wool and woollen yarn produced in Ireland, above what the people there have occasion for to answer their home consumption. If gentlemen would consider the present debate in this which is the true light, I am convinced their partiality would be upon the opposite side to what it is at present, and in that case we should have had no debate, for the bill would have met with an unanimous concurrence. In Ireland as well as in England, there are large tracts of

H— W—, ten. coun-

country which are fit for nothing but sheep-walks: In Ireland as well as in England, the poor will employ themselves in spinning woollen yarn rather than sit idle and starve; for they cannot all be employed in spinning linen yarn, or any other sort of business. The necessary consequence is, that more wool and more woollen yarn will always be produced in that country than their home consumption requires: What can they do with the surplus? We have prohibited their exporting any sort of woollen manufactures: We have likewise prohibited their exporting to foreign parts any of their wool or woollen yarn; and have moreover laid them under great difficulties with respect to exporting it to England. The prohibition, Sir, is like the prohibition against exporting gold or silver in Spain and Portugal: It is impossible to prevent it; for where the course of trade makes the exportation absolutely necessary, or extremely advantageous, for those that have it, no severity of law, no rigour in the execution can prevent it: It only raises the price to the purchaser. The Irish find that they can make no advantage by working up and exporting their woollen manufactures either openly to England, because of the duties and difficulties they are liable to, or clandestinely to any foreign port, because of the high duties laid upon them at every such port; but all countries except this receive their wool and woollen yarn at every port, and without any duty or difficulty; and as France is the country to which they may export clandestinely their wool and woollen yarn with the greatest ease and most advantage, we may assure ourselves, that all they can spare will be carried thither, unless we open a free and easy importation for it here.

The reason, Sir, that makes the French so fond of, and pay so high a price for Irish wool and yarn, is

because with one pound of it they can work up two pound of their own, into a sort of cloth that is not only fit for their own quality, but saleable at a foreign market: Whereas, if they could procure no such wool or yarn from Britain or Ireland, they could not of their own wool alone, make any sort of cloth that would be fit for either of these purposes. From this consideration every gentleman must see, how much our exportation of woollen manufactures might be increased, if we could prevent the French from having any wool or woollen yarn from Britain or Ireland; and in my opinion, the only effectual method for doing this, will be to open an easy and free importation for both from Ireland to Great Britain. By this means we shall remove the necessity which the Irish are now under to sell their wool and yarn at a low price to those who clandestinely export it to France, which will not only greatly lessen the quantity so exported, but raise the price of it so high to the French, that it will become impossible for them to rival us at any foreign market.

This, Sir, is a consequence that, I think, must necessarily ensue from our opening an easy and free importation of wool and woollen yarn from Ireland; and it is a consequence so desirable, that it is surely worth our while to try the experiment. I should be sorry if I thought, that our farmers could not possibly sell their wool, or our spinners their woollen yarn, as cheap as either the wool or woollen yarn of Ireland could be sold here, after paying freight, insurance, commission, and several petty charges, which the importation must always be attended with. But if it should upon trial appear to be so, we must either lower our rents, or alter our method of taxation, by abolishing all the taxes that any way affect the poor, and augmenting those that

affect the rich only; for it would be better, even for our landed gentlemen, to pay a constant tax of 4s. in the pound, than to suffer the French to worm us out of our woollen manufacture; because they would in that case find a diminution in their rents, far exceeding 4s. in the pound. However, I am under no apprehension of our being reduced to any such necessity, for two very substantial reasons; First, because I am convinced, that both our farmers and spinners may always afford to sell their wool and their yarn as cheap as the Irish wool and yarn can be imported and sold here; and as to yarn, I think, I am founded on experience; for tho' a free importation of linen thread and yarn from Ireland, has been allowed ever since the year 1696, yet it has not diminished the spinning of such in this island, but on the contrary the spinning of both has increased very much since that time. And my second reason is, because I am convinced, that by allowing a free and easy importation of Irish wool and yarn, and thereby depriving the French of the chief support of their woollen manufacture, the price both of British and Irish wool and yarn will in a few years rise above what either sells for at present. The importation of Irish may for the first year or two lower the price here; but in that time the exportation of our woollen manufactures will increase so much, and there will be such a demand for all the wool and yarn that can be produced here, or imported from Ireland, that the price will soon mount up to above what it is at present.

Now, Sir, after what I have said, I think, I need not enter into any minute consideration as to the effect of our high rents or taxes; for if the price of wool and woollen yarn here be not diminished, we shall only enable the Irish farmers and spinners to live better, without obliging the British to live worse, than they do at present; and as to

the difference between a poor spinner's living in Britain or Ireland, what I have observed with regard to linen yarn, is a proof from experience, that it is not so considerable as some gentlemen imagine. Then as to our farmers and their wool, I think, no better argument can be offered in favour of this bill, than what an Hon. gentleman who spoke against it, told us of our wool staplers; for to prevent combinations among the dealers in any particular commodity, there is no way so effectual as that of increasing their number, which we shall certainly do by this bill; because at almost every one of our ports, there will be some person established as a factor for the Irish wool, and he of course will apply himself to the buying and selling the British wool produced in his neighbourhood, which will effectually put an end to the combination, if there be any, amongst our present wool staplers.

And as to this bill's giving a greater latitude for smuggling wool and yarn to France from Ireland, I was surprized, Sir, to hear it insinuated by any gentleman who has considered the regulations established by the act of the 12th of his present majesty, and that of the 11th of K. William; for by the former no wool can be put on board any ship but such as have been registered for transporting of wool from Ireland to England, nor at any place but some lawful quay appointed by the commissioners of the customs in Ireland; and by the latter any person may seize and carry to the king's ware house all such wool and woollen yarn, as shall be laid on board any vessel, or laid on shore at or near the sea, or any navigable river, with intent to be exported to foreign parts, which intention will certainly be presumed, if the wool has been brought from any distance, unless it be near a lawful quay, and a registered ship there ready to receive

ceive it on board. To this I must add, that the commissioners of the customs in Ireland will certainly increase the number of their officers; and it will not surely be said, that increasing the number of watchmen gives a greater latitude to thieving, especially when these watchmen may always make more by their fidelity than they can make by their treachery. But what I depend most on, is an alteration in the temper of the people of Ireland themselves; for when they become sensible, that both their wool and yarn may be freely transported from any port in Ireland to any port in Great-Britain, and find that they may have a higher price for both than they used to have from the French smugglers, they will all become zealous against allowing any clandestine exportation to foreign parts; an instance whereof, a noble lord told us, has already happened at Cork in Ireland.

As to this bill's having been hurried through the house, Sir, the Hon. gentleman who said so, did not certainly consider the time when it was moved for, which was February the 27th, so that it will be a full month to-morrow since it was first moved for; and such a short bill which has been a month in passing thro' this house, cannot surely be said to have been hurried; nor do I believe it either has, or ever will occasion any mobs among the people: The late one at Norwich was occasioned by a combination among the workmen to raise their wages; and very probably the riots at Bradford, and other places, were owing to the same cause; for all sensible farmers, and all masters of manufactures must approve of this bill; and the mob never consider any thing that does not immediately affect them, which this bill certainly does not at present, and, I believe, never will, as I have shewn that the exportation of our manufactures will probably increase, and consequently the wages of all workmen in that way will rise, or greater numbers of them will be employed, which is a consequence every British subject ought to wish for; and therefore I am for the bill's being passed into a law.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our Magazine for January, 1754.]

The Dissertation on the Purple of the ANTI-
ENTS, from Dr. TEMPLEMAN, con-
cluded. (See p. 559.)

WHILST I was considering, says Mr. De Reaumur, the shell-fish I have been mentioning, I chanced to find on the sea shore a new tincture of purple, which I was not in quest of, Chance

hath almost always a share in our discoveries, and all that attention can do is to push luck to the improvement of natural knowledge, as at play to the improvement of one's fortune. I observed that the *buccina* (for I would preserve to them their Latin name) were commonly collected together round certain stones, or under arches of sand, which the sea had made hollow by washing away the sand underneath. I remarked, I say, that the *buccina* were assembled sometimes in such great quantities in these places, that you might gather them up in handfuls there, whereas they lay widely dispersed every where else. I observed at the same time that these stones or arches of sand were covered with certain grains, whose figure somewhat resembled an oval. The length of these grains was somewhat more than three lines, and their thickness somewhat more than one; they appeared to me to contain a whitish liquor, inclining to a yellow. This resemblance in colour to the liquor of the *buccinum*, and the manner in which the *buccina* were always assembled round these little grains, gave me a notion that there might be drawn from them a purple tincture, such as is drawn from that fish: I must own that a conjecture can scarce have a more slight foundation: however I took some of the grains immediately from the stones to which they were adherent, and making use of the first linen and the least coloured that presented itself at the instant, I squeezed some of the juice upon the ruffles of my shirt; they appeared to me to be a little soiled by it; but I saw no other colour than a yellowish cast, which I discerned with difficulty in certain places. Divers objects that drew my attention made me forget what I had done to my ruffles; I thought no more of them, when casting my eyes by chance upon my ruffles a little while after, I was struck with an agreeable surprise; I saw a very beautiful purple colour on those places where the grains had been bruised. I could scarce believe a change so quick and so great; I repeated the trial by wetting my ruffles with the juice of some others that I picked out with care, as the whitest or rather least yellow; I squeezed them on places of my ruffles untouched before, which at first gave no colour that approached to red; yet I had scarce fixt my eyes on them two or three minutes, but I saw them take a purple colour like that which the former grains had given; this purple colour is at least as beautiful as what is drawn from the *buccinum*; my only fear was that it would be more fading, and consequently less proper for dying. The alteration

sea water served immediately to clear up this point, I washed my ruffles in it as much as I could, without perceiving any alteration in their new colour, and they have preserved it, notwithstanding a great number of washings through which they have passed since; I must own, however, that each washing weakens it, although it doth not entirely remove it.

The reader will imagine, that my curiosity was roused at this new discovery, and that I gathered up as many of these grains as I could before the tide came in, in order to make experiments at home. No sooner was I got into my closet than I began to squeeze out the juice of some of them upon different pieces of linen; but the success did not answer my expectation, and I had as much reason now to be surprized at the failure, as before at the production of so sudden a colour. In less than two or three minutes my linen had passed from white to red in my first experiments; and now at the end of two or three hours I did not perceive the least alteration. I knew that there was nothing which brought out the colour of the liquor of *buccinum* so speedily, as the heat of the sun or fire; but I recollected, that there had been no sun-shine at the time of my experiments on the sea shore. However, to be satisfied on this head, as there was no sun-shine at present, I placed the linen that had been wetted with the liquor of the grain very near the fire; they dried there, but without any change of colour.

Confounded, and not knowing what else to have recourse to, I was preparing to return to the sea side, to see if the grains I had brought from thence would resume their power, or had entirely lost it by being transported; when casting my eyes by chance towards the window of my room, I perceived some spots of a beautiful red, such as I was seeking; these spots were on the plastering of the wall of the window; the liquor of some grains, that I had squeezed near the window, had spurted on the wall, and there taken the colour that had slipped away from me. In pursuing this Proteus, my first notion at the sight of this colour in the window, was that the alkali of the lime contributed to its production, and that my ruffles might retain, from their washing, enough of that salt to produce the effect. In order to assure myself concerning it, I took off a piece of the plastering from the window, and having put it on my table I wetted it with the liquor of the grains; but it only served to confound my reasoning, and to baulk my expectation, for no colour appeared. At length I went and squeezed some grains

on the plastering at the window; scarce had I continued a few minutes to observe what effect the liquor would produce, but I saw the purple colour appear. This led me to conjecture, that if I placed the pieces of linen that I had wetted with the liquor near the window, they also might turn red like the plastering.

A This conjecture soon ripened into certainty, for no sooner had I placed the linen on the window, than I saw it tinged with a beautiful purple.

The cause of so sudden a change was then easy to perceive; that since my linen had continued to preserve the white colour of the liquor with which it was wetted, whilst I left it in the middle of my chamber, and on the contrary had taken a purple, when I put it in the window, this effect could be attributed only to the different manner in which the air acted upon it in these different circumstances. Who could have devised that a little more or a little less circulation of air should have produced so suddenly such a diversity of effects? For it must be observed likewise, that the casements of the chamber were all the time open: All the experiments I made afterwards confirmed this opinion, that it was the air alone which caused the difference. It happened even when I exposed pieces of linen wetted to the open air, in the midst of a court, and, to prevent the wind from blowing them away, put some little stones upon the corners, that all the corners, on which the stones rested, did not change their colour at all, whilst the rest of the linen took a very beautiful purple; the effect of a greater or a less impression of the air shewed itself in a very sensible manner, when I exposed some of this liquor in a glass or tea-cup on a place where the wind blowed freely; all the upper surface was coloured red, whilst the inferior remained whitish.

D N. B. I cannot forbear throwing in a query, how far these experiments and observations may tend to give light into the nature of sanguification in animals, and to make it probable that air mixes with the blood in the lungs? An useful reflection may be drawn likewise from the great diversity of effects occasioned by a little more or a little less air, which may solve many difficulties in the animal œconomy, and shew the mischief of a closer, and the benefit of a more open air, even in such small degrees as one should otherwise have thought inconsiderable.

E Whatever experiments I have tried, says Mr. de Renumur, they have not been successful.

cessful enough to discover to me what those little grains are : I make no doubt, however, that they are the eggs or spawn of some fish, but in vain have I attempted to find what species of fish produces them ; they are all of such a determinate bigness as the eggs of the same species should naturally be ; and in whatever season you observe them, you find no change either in their length or thickness, which hinders one from conceiving them any ways vegetable.

As the *buccinum* appears commonly assembled in great numbers round about these eggs, it gave me great inclination to believe them the spawn of that fish ; yet they appear somewhat too big to come from so little a fish : All the experiments I have made, have not been able to clear up that point. In vain have I dissected abundance of *buccina* at different times ; I could never find such eggs in their body. I have shut up *buccina* in earthen pots put into the sea, in such manner that the water had a free passage, and yet no such eggs or spawn was to be found there, which I think must have happened, if it had truly been their spawn.

This, however, is certain, that those grains are either the spawn, or the nourishment of the *buccina*, which they are extremely fond of ; for otherwise why should they assemble so much about those grains ? But uncertain must we remain whether the *buccinum* gives the purple liquor to these grains, or on the contrary derives its own purple from them.

I have sought with great care in the writers of natural history, and particularly in Aristotle and Pliny, to see if I could find any thing that could give light in this subject ; but I have not found any passage where they have spoken clearly of it.

One single passage in Aristotle appeared to me to have some relation to it, but having well considered the whole, I remain uncertain whether Aristotle meant to speak of those grains that are the subject of our enquiry. This passage is at the end of the 13th chapter of the 6th book of the history of animals, and I will give it in the Latin version of Gaza.

Desertur ex ponto in bellepontum purgamentum quoddam illius maris, quod algæ nomine phycos appellant, colore pallidum, florem algæ id esse alii volunt, atq; ex eo fucariam algam provenire : fit hoc æstatis initio, eoq; tum pisiculi tum ostrææ hujus loci aluntur ; purpuram quoq; suum florem hinc trahere, nonnulli existimant.

There are in reality in this passage several things which seem to agree to the grains we are speaking of. The pale colour he gives to that species of fucus is the same as of our grains ; the inhabitants

of the sea-coast (for instead of *alii* in the Latin, the Greek text gives it the *fishermen*) consider it as the flower of the fucus, from whence the alga afterwards comes ; which is very conformable to what our fishermen think, who take it for the grains or seed of the same plant.

Lastly, he adds, that the purple-fish derive their liquor from it ; for the expression *sos purpuræ* in Aristotle means that liquor. Now this agrees well likewise with our grains, from which we may imagine the *buccinum* derives its liquor. We have given their resemblances, and shall now consider their disparities :

First, he says *fit hoc æstatis initio*, whereas our grains do not begin to appear until the end of summer, or rather the beginning of autumn. Next, these grains are so adherent to the stones, that they are not easily separated. We scarce ever find any removed from the place where they were naturally fastened. Lastly, all that Aristotle says in this passage, may very well be understood of some little species of the *fucus tinctorius*. Shell fish feed on it ; and it being proper to give the dye, it was natural enough to think that the purple-fish derived their colour from thence.

It is easy to conceive, that the liquor of these grains might have been squeezed out in a manner infinitely more commodious than what the antients made use of in order to get the liquor of the *buccinum* ; all the labour requisite is to gather up the grains, of which there is great plenty ; and after having washed them in the sea water to clean away the filth, which might otherwise by its mixture alter the purple colour, to put them under little presses, and squeeze out all their liquor in an instant. The liquor of the *buccinum*, on the contrary, could not be drawn out without employing a great deal of time.

An Account of some MEN who lived to an extraordinary AGE.

ATTILA, king of the Huns, who reigned in the fifth century, lived to 124, and then died of his excess, on the first night of his second nuptial, with one of the most beautiful princesses of the age.

Piaſtus, king of Poland, who, from the rank of a peasant, was raised to that of a prince, A. D. 824, lived to be 120, and governed his subjects so prudently, that he gained immortal glory amongst his countrymen.

Hippocrates, the best of physicians, lived to 104. But Asclepiades, a Persian doctor, reached 150. Galen lived, in undisturbed health, to 104. Sophocles, the tragick poet, to 130. Democritus, the philosopher, lived also to 104. And Euphrator,

phrator taught his scholars at upwards of 100. Finally, Epimenides, of Creet, according to the testimony of Theopompus, lived upwards of 157.

Pliny, the great naturalist, assures us, that in the city of Parma, there were two of 130 years, three of 120 years; and that in many cities of Italy men lived much older; at Arminium especially, one Marcus Apponius, who was 150.

In our own part of the world, Laurence Hutland lived, in the Orkneys, to 170.

James Sands, towards the latter end of the last century, died at 140, and his spouse at 120.—In Sweden it is common to meet people of above an 100; and Rudbekius affirms, from the bills of mortality signed by his brother, who was a bishop, that in the small extent of 12 parishes, there died in the space of 37 years 232 men between 100 and 140 years of age:—Yet, what are these to the native of Bengal, who (according to Ferdinand Lopez de Castegneda, historiographer royal) was near 340, when he was presented to the vice-roy of the Indies?—And as the story is no less curious than pleasant, I beg leave to add a few particulars concerning this celebrated long liver, as confirmed by the above-mentioned author: He tells us, “that the said native remembered that he had seen the city wherein he dwelt, and which was one of the most populous in the Indies, a very inconsiderable place—That he had changed his hair, and recovered his teeth, four times; when the vice-roy saw him, his head and beard were black, but his hair thin: That in the course of life he had 70 wives, some of which died; the rest he put away.—The king of Portugal caused a strict search to be made into this matter, and an annual account of the state of this man’s health to be brought him by the return of the fleet from India.—This long liver was a native of Bengal, and died at the age of 370.

The relation is very curious, and I have produced my authority for it. The reader may put what faith in it he pleases. I shall finally speak of the three famous English long livers, the testimonies of which may be received as of undoubted veracity.

And first, of old Parre.—This person was born at Winnington, in the county of Salop, A. D. 1483; he passed his youth in very hard labour; and, what is no less laudable, in sobriety and chastity.—At 88 he married his first wife Jane, by whom he had two children, neither of which were long lived; the first died at the age of a month; the other lived but a few years.—At 102 he fell in love with Ca-

tharine Milton, whom he got with child, and did penance in the church for it.—Some months before his death the earl of Arundel brought him to king Charles I. at London; but, through change of air, and high living, he died soon after, on the 15th of Nov. 1635, aged upwards of 150, some say 152, and was buried in Westminster-Abbey. He slept away most of his time, and was over-grown with hair, according to that of the old poet,

From head to heel, his body had all over,
A quick-set, thick set, nat’ral hairy cover.

Henry Jenkins, of Yorkshire, was 169 when he died. (See his HEAD, with a particular account of him, p. 368.)

Thomas Damme, of Leighton, near Minshul, in the palatinate of Chester, was 154 years of age when he died, and was buried at Minshul aforesaid, on the 20th of February, 1643, as it appears by his grave-stone, cut in words at length, not figures; and to prevent disputes, as the event is so remarkable, it is now to be seen in the church register, signed by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Holdford, vicar, and by Thomas Kennerly and John Warburton, churchwardens, who were then living. I thought proper to mention this relation, as it never was taken notice of by any chronologers; few know it, but it ought to be handed down to posterity.

The humble Remonstrance and Petition of several SPINSTERS of the County of Kent, (as inserted in the London Evening Post) in Behalf of themselves and many Thousand other distressed Damsels of the said County, grievously complaining, sets forth,

THAT the petitioners are now arrived at the proper age of answering the ends of their creation, by fulfilling the first commandment; and that the petitioners are also very desirous of doing it.

That the petitioners can with truth and sorrow of heart say, that they find the men not so ready to obey the first, and, as the petitioners conceive, the principal commandment, as themselves.

That the petitioners, being at church, were struck with grief and astonishment on hearing the doctor read a paper, called, *An Act to prevent clandestine Marriages*, which the petitioners apprehend will make the men still more averse to matrimony, and consequently rob them of all their hopes, and render their cases quite desperate.

That the petitioners, not understanding the meaning of the word *clandestine*, did apply to their Rev. pastor (who is a good man, and always ready to stand their friend, as far as he is able) who told them,

that the meaning was, they must not marry such men as they themselves lik'd, except their parents also approved of them.

That the petitioners, not at all pleased with this explanation, did turn to the marriage ceremony in their prayer books, where they did not find that matrimony was instituted for the pleasure of their parents; but that it was ordained for the procreation of children; and for a remedy against fornication.

That the petitioners do humbly conceive those ends will not be answered by this act. St. Paul says, *It is better to marry than to burn*; but, if they burn for one, and are compelled to marry another, how will their flame be quenched? Nor will it, they apprehend, answer the purpose of procreation near so well as if they married the men they like; tho', perhaps, it may tend to hinder fornication, by substituting in its room adultery.

The act says, "That all marriages, where either of the parties are under the age of 21 years (except widows or widowers) without consent of parents or guardians, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever."

The petitioners cannot but think that this clause directly contradicts the word of God; for they find it written, St. Mark x. 7, 8, 9. *For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and cleave to his wife; and they twain shall be one flesh: So then they are no more twain, but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder.* Now the petitioners are humbly of opinion, that those pairs may be most truly said to be joined together by God, whose hearts, whose souls, whose spirits are, as well as their bodies, united and joined together. Will any man say, that when a parent compels a daughter to marry the man she hates, that such a couple are joined together by God? No, such matches are made by the devil Mammon, and generally beget a numerous and wretched offspring, called contention, jealousy, adultery, murder, &c. If then those, whose souls as well as bodies are united in matrimony, are joined together by God; and made one flesh, why does man's act strive to put them asunder, and attempt to make them twain? But indeed neither this act, nor any other, can possibly make such marriages null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever; because the intent and purpose of procreation, which is the chief end of matrimony, will nevertheless be answered.

The act says farther, "That no suit shall be brought in the ecclesiastical court, to compel any marriage by reason of any contract of matrimony."

The petitioners apprehend, this clause is neither equitable nor consistent with sacred scripture. By this clause, if a woman was not only promised marriage before witnesses, but even asked three times in church, and made the publick talk of the parish; the man may, notwithstanding, refuse her, and she be left without remedy or recompence.

Man is by nature false, and weak woman too credulous and complying. Ungenerous man is but too apt to glory in his falsehood, and to triumph in the most barbarous treachery; there was no occasion to tempt him to be more perfidious by an act. How often has the cruel spoiler, by a well-dissembled passion, by swearing that the priest should at the holy altar join their hands, by sighs, and tears, and vows, and all the soft, but strong artillery of love, forced the tender virgin's heart, broke thro' the seal of virtue, cropp'd the sweet flower; then fled, and left her to bewail the loss for life! Is not a rape of woman's body now death by law?

What are a man's warm protestations of eternal love, and calling all the heavenly powers to witness, he will surely marry a young woman, but a rape of her mind, a forcing her consent by a thousand perjuries? And shall he go unpunished? And must the poor, deluded, injured women have no court to apply to for redress?

Will the keeper of the king's conscience say, this is equitable? no; nor is it consonant to sacred scripture, which says, Exod. xxii. 16. *And if a man entice a maid that is not betrothed, and lie with her, he shall surely endow her to be his wife.* Whenever a virgin is deluded of her virtue by a single man, it must, it ought, to be presumed, that he prevailed upon her thro' the promise of marriage; and therefore he should be compelled to fulfil his contract.

This is equity; this is scripture; and such petitioners wish they could say, this is law too: For, if it was, and proper care was taken to get rid of all those poisonous vermin, the present common prostitutes, by providing for them, either at home or abroad, some method of getting their bread honestly by labour, the town could no more be pestered with such abandoned incendiaries; which would certainly prevent many robberies and murders, and be no small step towards a general reformation.

These petitioners upon the whole think this act much better calculated for the encouragement of common prostitutes, than to make the honest, but poor, petitioners happy mothers of lawful children.

The petitioners therefore most humbly pray, &c.

The

The PUBLIC ADVERTISER has given us the following Extract from a Piece called The REFLECTOR.

SCARCE any thing shews the infirmity of human nature more, than the hasty making, repealing, amending, and multiplying of laws. It is impossible that good laws should be made, and duly executed, unless the legislative power be knowing, prudent, and virtuous; so as to render each single law productive of happiness, or preventive of misery, to the people. To do this requires greater circumspection, study and skill, than men seem generally to imagine.

The antient Romans, before they enacted a law, hung up the scheme for it in a publick place; where it remained exposed to view for three weeks, or during the space of *tres nundinae*, including three market days; whereby the inhabitants both of the city and country had an opportunity of reading and examining it. The ablest orators and lawyers publickly harangued upon the sketch; so that every man might hear what was to be said for and against it. After this the whole people were convened to give their votes, in their respective classes; and if the law was adjudged to be good by a majority of voices, it was confirmed by the council, and engraved in copper. This ceremony may appear strange to us; but it had such an effect, that the laws so made are likely to prove eternal: For they not only remained in force to the end of the Roman empire, but have survived it; so as to be still observed and followed in most of the States of Europe.

How simple soever a law may appear, it ought to be thoroughly sifted and considered: If men are in a hurry about it, the consequence may prove as bad as if a farmer should cut his corn before it is ripe, or stack his hay before it is dry, which therefore fires or rots in the barn. Apelles exposed his pieces to publick view, that all sorts of people might examine them, and upon once hearing that a shoemaker had found fault with a shoe, in one of his pictures, he acknowledged the error, and corrected it. The like method has been advantageously taken by different artists in their respective performances.

Some may think it a loss of time thus to spin out the examination of a law; and an easy matter, by a subsequent act, to correct the errors, or supply the defects of a former. But the making of experiments in law is as dangerous to a state as the making of experiments in physick. Mischief is done in both cases if the experiment

miscarries. Men must not argue in such momentous affairs as they do in lighter matters; and cry, It is easy to make the experiment, because commotion is sooner raised than suppressed in a government. *Interim patitur justus*, is a maxim that must be regarded; for no good man should be hurt. And as it is necessary to be well assured of the strength of a medicine before it is given; so it is necessary that the scheme of a law should be well considered before it passes into an act.

To prepare the plan of a law requires a whole man, and more than a day; for, besides particulars, a law-maker must necessarily attend to four capital things of a general kind, viz. 1. The nature and situation of the country. 2. The turn and temper of the people. 3. The preceding times, to see what has happened. And, 4. To future ages, to foresee what may happen.

1. He must carefully represent to himself the nature and situation of the country for which the law is intended. A particular seed may be proper for one sort of land, but improper for another. A skilful farmer examines the nature of his ground, before he sows it; and a lawgiver must carefully examine the nature and disposition of the country, before he undertakes to give it a law. The same customs and the same laws do not equally suit all places. A certain philosopher being asked, which were the best laws? answered, those best adapted to the country; for a good law at Athens may be a bad one at Lacedemon.

2. Every lawgiver must regard the turn, genius, and bent of the people for whom his laws are intended. Sometimes the people may be of such a temper as to bear harsh reformations, and yet be raised into commotion by trifling alterations. The Chinese patiently submitted to all the laws of their conquerors, the Tartars, except that of cutting off their hair; about which many of them lost their lives. The great reformer, Peter Alexiowitz, brought the Russians to quit most of their ancient customs; but by insisting upon their shaving their beards, threw the whole country into confusion. The ordinance for abolishing exorcisms, tho' in itself a thing of an indifferent nature, has produced more violent effects than the changing of articles of faith. As absolute as the Persian monarchs are, they do not venture to abolish the pernicious use of opium: And as powerful as the late emperor of Russia was, he durst not prohibit the drinking of brandy. These and the like examples may direct lawgivers to study the nature and inclinations of the people

people for whom their laws are designed. What in one country may be done with a nod or a wink, cannot be accomplished with fire and sword in another. Laws must be suited to the people, and not the people to laws.

3. A lawgiver must regard past times, in order to see whether the law he would introduce has been experienced before, and with what success: For it is from past times that we must judge of times to come. When an ordinance has already miscarried in the tenth essay, we may presume it will not succeed in the eleventh. After a medicine has frequently failed, we can have no reasonable hopes of its curing. History is the surest instructor.

The late Czar, who moulded Russia anew, used such precaution in his reformations, that he rarely attempted one without being well assured it would prove advantageous. King William being exhorted to introduce the new style, took time to consider of it; and consulted with his astronomers, whether leap-year, and other chronological irregularities, could by this means be avoided: The astronomers answered in the negative: "Then, said the king, we had as good let the style remain as it did." This conduct of the British monarch the Czar frequently cited, when any new regulations were proposed to him, from which he could see no great advantage to the publick.

Indeed, it is best to retain the old regulations when they cannot be bettered by new ones; because inconveniences may arise from alteration. A state is like a building consisting of several parts, so put together, that one cannot be much disturbed without disturbing the whole. And hence Lycurgus obliged the Lacedæmonians to take an oath, that they would never alter his ordinances; which oath they so religiously kept, that when Phrynus proposed to improve the Lacedæmonian lute, by the addition of two new strings, the Ephori ordered him to be put to death. This was rigid; for the circumstances of times frequently require old ordinances to be abrogated. Agesilaus was deservedly praised, when, upon a certain occasion, he ordered the laws to sleep for twenty-four hours. The same may be said of Alexander, who once, for weighty reasons, ordered that June should be May. And Plutarch commends it in Philopœmenes, that he not only knew how to command according to law, but even to command the law itself when occasion required. Doubtless, no law should be made without necessity, or but for the sake of considerable advantage.

4. Lawgivers must represent to themselves what may probably happen, to ren-

der their laws unsuitable or hurtful in the future. Man, indeed, cannot always guard against accidents, or prevent such things as he could not foresee: Yet, in the business of laws, and acts of perpetuity, politicians must lay possible accidents before them; and imagine cases capable of defeating or changing their good intentions; for, a ruler, a minister, or general, must not say, I did not think of that; because every man ought to think of accidents, and prepare for them. Those who do not, are like thoughtless travellers unprovided against bad roads, and weather.

But because men are apt to take matters in extreams, I must add, that, by accidents, I mean no other than common accidents; for, to provide against extraordinary ones, is not sensible, but unreasonable. The best intended regulations may be as much defeated by unreasonable precaution, as by no caution at all.

And thus, tho' prudence and consideration are required in making a law; yet the middle way, betwixt the French alacrity and the Spanish solemnity, may be chose. In the framing of laws, we should neither gallop nor creep: For too much and too little haste have equally great inconveniencies. Hasty counsel is like unripe fruit; and slow deliberations like fruits that rot. It sometimes happens, that the circumstances of publick affairs will not admit of delay: And in such cases, an imperfect attempt is better than none. It may therefore be proper for a state to have two sets of counsellors, a young and an old one, and employ the young when matters require expedition, but the old when they ought to be done in perfection.

A Pamphlet having been lately published, intitled, AN INQUIRY into the Original and Consequences of the PUBLIC DEBT, by a Person of Distinction, we shall give our Readers a few Extracts from it, as follows.

THE author, after having shewn, that the landed and trading interests are the same, and that the publick debt has created an interest distinct from and opposite to both, proposes to examine, 1. What the publick debt is. 2. To whom it is due. 3. Whence came the money lent to the publick. 4. How far the publick is affected by it. 5. How and where that money was employed before it was lent the publick. 6. What has become of it since. 7. What would be the consequence of paying it off. And, lastly, what will be the consequence of increasing it.

These

These eight heads he considers separately and distinctly, and makes very proper observations upon each; but we shall give only some of those he makes upon the 4th, 7th and 8th. As to the 4th, he says, The publick debt is attended with every dreadful consequence that can accompany any national calamity; of which I shall hint only at the most obvious of such as distinguish it. If it was payable only out of the rents of land, and of such as live on their means, it might be pretended, that since the industrious farmer must pay his rent, it is the same thing to the nation, whether it is wholly possessed by the squire, or if one half of it is enjoyed by a stockjobber. Even in that case there would be a wide difference. But the rents of land are not in question: Our taxes are chiefly paid out of the consumption of the industrious; and the farmer must pay his share out of his own particular profits, independent of what the squire pays out of his estate.

A tax of 5 per cent. on any commodity must raise the price of it above 8; and as our tradesmen work under the disadvantage of paying taxes for almost every thing they consume, they cannot afford their labour so cheap as those who pay nothing; and of course must be undersold in the foreign market. In other words, if an Englishman consumes to the value of sixpence a-day, and must pay three-pence for the privilege of doing so, he cannot live so cheap as the Frenchman, who enjoys that privilege for nothing. We inhabit the most plentiful spot in Europe; our people are allowed to be naturally industrious; yet our poor want employment. We have not mouths at home to consume our produce. Foreigners can afford to smuggle our wool at a vast expence, and to undersell us even in that manufactory. If we have still some trade left, thanks to the provident care of our ancestors, who settled our colonies, and to the singularity of our taste, that can accommodate itself with Portugal wine, which secures to us the lucrative trade of that country. To judge fairly of the bad effects of our taxes, let us suppose ourselves released from them, or let us suppose all the money paid to the stocks and sinking fund given back in bounties to the manufacturers and exporters; and then let one imagine how many hands would be set to work at home, and whether we should not undersell all the world abroad.

The publick debt has entailed immorality and idleness upon the people; and the civil magistrate, whose chief office ought to be to restrain vice, is forced to connive at it. The revenue cannot be supported without encouraging idleness and expence, and li-

centing numberless publick houses; most of which are to be considered as so many academies for the acquiring and propagating the whole science of iniquity; and the landlord is generally an adept ready to instruct the ignorant. It is from these academies that Newgate is peopled and Tyburn supplied; but it is likewise from these that a great part of the revenue arises. Pulpits may thunder against vice, and juries may hang criminals, to eternity; while every means of corrupting the morals of the people is thrown in their way, it is in vain to look for reformation. With what face can it be pretended, that we dare restrain vice, after the late glaring instance of repealing the gin act? On that occasion we were obliged to confess, that the health, the numbers, the morals, of our people, are of no account in comparison of the revenue, but must be sacrificed to the publick debt.

Upon the 7th he says, It follows from what has been said, that, if the publick debt was paid off, the profits of the manufacturer would be all his own. He would be exempted from paying at least 40 per cent. out of his gains. It would be equal in every respect to a bounty to that amount on all our productions, and of three-pence a-day to the day-labourer, and so in proportion. With that advantage we should be able to undersell our neighbours. Our people would of course multiply. Our poor would find employment. Even the aged and disabled might earn enough to live upon. New arts and manufactures would be introduced, and the old ones brought to perfection. Our most barren lands would be cultivated, and the produce of the whole insufficient to supply the demands of our people. The stockjobber, when paid off, would find employment for his money in trade and manufacture, and would find that turn to better account than the preying on the vitals of his country. He would then become an useful member of society. Rents would rise, and the country gentleman would be able to provide for his younger children. We would be able to restore morality amongst our people, and the immense increase of trade would furnish employment for every industrious man. Our colonies would share in the benefit, and many causes of jealousy between them and their mother country would vanish. We should become formidable to our neighbours; for, besides the increase of our naval power, in case of a just cause of war, we should be able to advance much more money within the year than we have ever done by anticipating. Such of our blood-suckers as had no taste for honest industry, would

would probably go with their millions, and prey on our enemies, to our great embolument, and their perdition. It may probably be objected by men of narrow conceptions, that there was a time when we owed no debt, and yet this country was neither richer, nor had it more trade than at present. Let such men recollect the state of this nation sixty or seventy years before king William's war, with respect to numbers, trade, shipping, wealth, and manufacture; and let them compare it with our situation when that war broke out, and then let them give a reason why we have not increased in the same proportion since that period. Trade was then in its infancy. Our colonies were hardly established. Those times had all the expence of them, and we all the profit. Ireland was then but little better than our settlements in America are now. We had no union with Scotland, and Portugal afforded but little money. Each of these has opened a new source of wealth to us. And, with such advantages, ought we not to have thrived in the same proportion we did in the former period? Had it not been for the publick debt, there can be no doubt but our improvements for the last sixty years must have surpassed those of the sixty years preceding. But, alas! ***

And upon the 8th he says, The stock-jobbers have the words publick faith and publick credit constantly in their mouths; and want to establish it as a maxim, that they are both engaged to support their monopoly, at the expence of the whole body of the people.

The advanced price of stocks is more a proof of the folly, than of the faith of the publick; and if people did not depend more on the first than the last, a redeemable annuity could never rise above par. The excessive premiums are owing to an opinion, that we want either the means or inclination to pay off our debts. Such an opinion would not add to the credit of a private man; and how it should increase that of the nation, is difficult to be comprehended by those that are not in the secret.

And afterwards upon the same head, he says, When the art of funding was first introduced, the common talk of mankind was, that the people of England must be undone. Some people tell us, that the event has proved the vanity of that apprehension. I affirm, that the prediction has been verified in the strictest sense. All that could be meant by the assertion was, that the then possessors and their posterity must be undone, and their inheritances given away from them, and become the property of other men. It could never be their

meaning, that the land would run away, or cease to be occupied by some body. At present, that is, sixty years after the revolution, one tenth of the land of England is not possessed by the posterity or heirs of those who possessed it at that time. And if the extermination (as it may justly be termed) is not universal, it is only because there were a few overgrown estates, such as the Devonshire, Bedford, Curzon, &c. which were proof against the waste of luxury and taxes. Suppose the Turks were to over-run England, it might certainly be affirmed with propriety, that if we did not drive them out, England must be undone; and yet if they should prevail, the land would still remain, would still be occupied and cultivated; and possibly the trade of England might receive some advantages from the favour of other Mahometan nations, who are all great customers for the woollen, and most other manufactures; and it is more than probable, that a greater proportion of the property of the country would remain in the possession of the original inhabitants sixty years after such a conquest, than is now to be found in the posterity of those to whom it belonged at the revolution. As the cause, I mean the publick debt, still subsists, the present possessors must not expect a more durable establishment. Was the plague to rage in a city, and all the rich to perish, the poor would get possession of the houses and effects; but if the infection continued to prevail, they would soon make room for others in their turn.

Preamble to the Remonstrances of the Parliament of Rouen to the King. (See p. 582.)

S I R E,

YOUR parliament cannot avoid again fixing your majesty's attention on the progress of the schism in your kingdom, the dangerous principles which gave rise to it, the odious measures which support it, and the fatal effects which it produces. If your parliament were less acquainted with their duty, and less affected by the evils which threaten the church and state, they would, perhaps, be afraid of presenting the same objects so often to your majesty: But their fidelity, and your own interest, which shall always be the rule of their conduct, oblige them to insist afresh upon these points, in order to make your majesty sensible of their great importance to religion, to your service, and to the publick tranquillity.

The magistrates have always carried truth to the throne. They have even repeated their applications till they triumphed

led over every obstacle that seemed to bar its access. At present they would think themselves more criminal than ever, if from indifference, faintheartedness, or a timid deference to orders, evidently incompatible with your majesty's true interest, they should sit down silent or unactive. It is very rare, Sir, that the disputes which arise in the church do not occasion a convulsion in the state. But how great is the danger with which it is threatened, when the division is carried to such a length as to produce an open rupture; when the ministers of the church, unmoved by the horrors of a schism, communicate the false zeal with which they are animated, to the people.

Your parliament, wholly employed in maintaining the publick peace, were greatly alarmed at the schism which has broke out in the kingdom. They made haste to put a stop to it by the rigour of the law, and they presume to acquaint your majesty, that the first steps which their vigilance took to stop the evil in its beginning, would have been effectual, if orders surreptitiously obtained from your majesty, and arrears of your council granted to importunity, had not encouraged the guilty. Ought not they to have flattered themselves, Sir, that, on their just representations, your majesty would disavow those acts which were contrary to law, and the good of the kingdom? How greatly, then, must they have been deceived in their hopes, and with how much grief must they have beheld your majesty, thro' the same abuse of your piety, turning a deaf ear to their complaints? Their fidelity is proof against opposition or disgrace. The small success of their remonstrances, far from abating their courage, on the contrary serves to animate it, because nothing ought to cool their zeal for such interesting objects.

Yes, Sir, whatever may have been the surprise and consternation of your parliament on reading your chancellor's discourse, still guided by the love of their duty, and persuaded that, sooner or later, such pure motive will justify them in your eyes, they are not afraid of representing to your majesty, with the freedom that characterizes magistrates, that that discourse, in almost every part of it, tended to favour the independency and dominion of the ecclesiasticks who disturb your kingdom; to extend the schism, to overturn the laws, and to vilify the courts in which your sovereign authority is lodged, &c.

INSPECTOR, N^o. 54.

IT would be an idle task to prove it is day-light at noon, and it is as needless to
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demonstrate that perjury is a horrid crime against God and man, and destructive of human society. The laws of England presume that oaths will be kept sacred; that no man will perjure himself; and therefore faith is given to an oath; and all judgments, as well upon the lives as the properties of the subjects, are founded upon oaths.

A This presumption of law is built upon good reason; England, as defined by the old lawyers, is a common weal, composed of christian people, and Christians are such as are baptized and believe in the law of God, as revealed by Holy Jesus, the Christ. Now no one who stedfastly believes that God is present, and will punish the person who takes his name to a falsehood, dare venture to tell a lie upon oath, no more than a thief would dare to take publicly plate away from the side-board before the master's eye, who has strength enough to take the plunder from him, and punish him upon the spot.

C It is therefore the want of faith, in believing that God is present and ready to punish; which occasions perjury; and persons who take false and prevaricating oaths, and find they are not punished, increase in hardness and unbelief. The more universal faith and Christianity were, the fewer there were that would commit perjury; and therefore when credulity extended even beyond faith into bigotry, and that credulity was universal, oaths were so strong an evidence of truth, that all determinations turned upon them. But as credulity disappeared and faith lessened, perjury increased, the horrid consequences of which we daily feel. The uncertainty of the evidence of an oath makes it difficult to convict the guilty, and often condemns the innocent. And the more difficult it is to convict a murderer or a felon, the more murderers and thieves will increase.

Therefore it is highly necessary for the government to keep up the sanctity of an oath in the opinions of men.

F The first reason that lessened the people's regard to oaths, was the decay of Christianity; the second, familiarity. Wise and good men will always pay an awful regard to oaths, and will strictly take care to aver nothing but truth upon oath, and they would do so, were they examined without an oath. But the multitude take up things more by habit than by reason, and many of those would, perhaps, tell an untruth to favour themselves or their friends, who would not confirm the same, if an oath was administered to them in a solemn manner; and it is this kind of men that makes the

multitude, upon whose testimonies the estates and lives of the subjects depend.

To these kind of men the formality of administering an oath is of great consequence, and the familiarizing them to oaths contributes greatly to the spreading of perjury.

There is an old saying, that familiarity breeds contempt; and surely, the giving oaths upon such a multitude of occasions, as they now do, familiarizes oaths to the multitude, so as to take off the weight of the testimony.

An ordinary man, for example, who collects a turnpike toll, is called every week to swear how much money he has received; he shudders at first with the awe of an oath, and probably really accounts truly; but the temptation of money in their hands and mere necessity (they being generally poor) makes them, perhaps, take a shilling or two, and the fear of being turned out makes them support their account upon oath: Habit makes them familiar with swearing; and what credit should be given to such a man, should he be examined relating to a robbery, or other matter, by which life may be affected, in a court of justice?

Will any one say, that custom-house oaths, election oaths, manor oaths, office oaths, and numberless other oaths will not familiarize the persons so to swearing as to have every ill effect?

In order therefore to prevent the inconveniences that arise from the familiarity with oaths, it, perhaps, might not be improper to administer oaths only upon the most solemn occasions, and that in a most serious and decent manner.

These great occasions should be in trials before the courts of justice, as well to the jurymen as the witnesses. Also the oaths to his majesty, and all other oaths for the support of his government. Oaths also should be administered by justices of the peace, in such cases as charge a capital crime. On all other occasions whatsoever, where oaths are now required, the person should be examined, instead of being sworn, and should sign the examination with his hand, or his mark, instead of kissing the book, and swearing, So help me God.

N. B. This alteration of the law is not so great as that made in favour of the Quakers, by which, instead of swearing upon the book, they only affirm: And this, instead of swearing upon the book, is to declare under their hand-writing.

A PLAN for collecting and publishing such Cases and Observations in PHYSICK, SURGERY, &c. as may be of general

Utility: Commenced May 7, 1750. By the Society of Surgeons of the Royal Navy, and others.

IT IS AGREED,

I. THAT a committee of twenty-five members and honorary members, do collect and revise all such essays, observations and cases in physick, surgery, anatomy, the animal economy, pharmacy, chemistry, botany and natural history, as may be transmitted to them by the members of the society, or by any ingenious and obliging correspondents: That the physician of Greenwich-hospital, the demonstrator of anatomy, and the lecturer of the *materia medica*, be, *ex officio*, of the committee: That the meetings be held at the society's apartments, the first Thursday in every month, at six in the evening.

II. That as one considerable purpose of this undertaking is to pursue, particularly, such branches of medical knowledge, as fall more immediately under the observation of the navy surgeons, who may be reasonably presumed to have advantages, for some particular disquisitions, peculiar to their situation; such as — an opportunity of enquiring into the nature of sea diseases, and any specifick or material difference between them and those at land; — of observing any particular effects of medicines at sea; — the common effects of the principal operations of surgery on that element; especially where any remarkable diversity occurs from their general events on shore; and any different success of the same operations in different climates, at sea and land; — the effects of sea-air and diet in general, in various diseases, and the particular changes of the constitution, produced by them, under the co-operation of different seasons and climates; — the various distempers endemick on their different stations; and any remarkable diversity in the symptoms; and the general event of the disease, between natives and strangers, with the usual method of treating such

disease, or its ordinary supervening symptom, by practitioners of the best note and greatest experience in those countries, and the most frequent consequence of it. — It is therefore strongly recommended to them to be carefully attentive to those very material articles: And further to improve every opportunity of informing themselves of the popular methods of treating different distempers in those places, where physick is little cultivated; — of attaining the natural history of the country; — the weather; — the animals; — plants (especially all indigenous physical

ones)

mines) and fossils; — to endeavour to discover the process and manufacture of any drugs in it; — and to furnish themselves with the best collection of such productions, as they can conveniently procure. And for the reception of any rare and useful materials as may be presented, a proper room will be assigned, wherein the favour of all contributions shall be registered and carefully preserved, with any history or description that may accompany such donations. Also every liberality of the like nature, from any hand disposed to lend its assistance, will be thankfully received.

III. That every member employed on board any of his majesty's ships appointed to the Baltick, Mediterranean, Guinea, East-Indies, America, or elsewhere, shall favour the committee with a seasonable notice of his voyage, that they may have time to prepare, and recommend to him, such memorandums, and instructions, as they may judge necessary for the service of the society, and conducive to the laudable intention of this plan. But to prevent the multiplicity of volumes, without adding to the stock of useful knowledge, it is agreed, that no other cases or observations in physick, surgery, &c. shall be published, but such as may be instructive in their own nature, or rendered so, by judicious and extensive reflections deduced from them, in order to the establishment or confirmation of general axioms.

IV. That all papers, substances or articles, intended for the promotion of this design, be directed for the committee, under cover, to Mr. Millar, bookseller, in the Strand, or delivered at the apartments of the Navy Medical Society, in the Little Piazza, Covent Garden, every Wednesday in the evening from six to eight, with a direction where to address the author or correspondent, if a more particular attestation of the facts, or an elucidation of any circumstance of the case, may be judged requisite. That the name of each author or correspondent shall be faithfully concealed, if required: But all anonymous papers, where any stress is laid on facts, must be necessarily disregarded on this plan, without a satisfactory evidence of their reality.

V. That if the publication of any thing, communicated to the committee, shall be deemed inconsistent with their plan, in consequence of which the author shall think himself neglected, or disingenuously dealt with, he may apply to them at pleasure, to be informed of their motives for not publishing it, and may depend on receiving all reasonable satisfaction on their part. And that as soon as proper and sufficient

matter is collected for one volume in octavo, it shall be digested for the press, and published.

VI. That each of the members, who transact the business of the committee, shall have a copy on large paper of whatever shall be printed; that six copies, on the same paper, shall be deposited with the society, for their use, and at their disposal. That a golden medal be given annually, as a prize to the author of the most useful paper, communicated to the committee, within the purpose of this plan. And that all expences, which the committee shall find necessary to the effectual conduct and accomplishment of this undertaking, shall be allowed out of the society's stock.

To CELIA in the Country. By Mr. Boyce.

THOU wond'rous proof of nature's pow'r!

On whom my thoughts will roll,

Whose image rises ev'ry hour

Still lovelier to my soul:

Say, why the rural life you prize?

What joy can Celia taste,

Where Sol but just enlight's the skies,

To shew the wint'ry waste?

All sad appear the gloomy groves,

All dull the leafless trees;

No warblers tell their mutual loves,

Nor Zephyrs waft the breeze;

No flowrets shed ambrosial sweets,

No rill delights thine ear;

No limpid brook thine eye intreats,

To view thy beauties there.

Where late the verdant carpet spread,

Wide o'er the lawn was seen,

Through which the flow'rs uprear'd their head,

And dapp'ling deck'd the green,

Now crisped snow, and glit'ring frost

Invest the cheerless ground,

And ev'ry charm of nature's lost

In ev'ry mead around.

A lecture to the proud and gay,

A needless one to you,

Each moral prospect seems to say,

"Life has its winter too,"

Ye reptiles vain in beauty's fun,

Reflect on what you see;

When youth's short faithless summer's gone,

How hapless shall ye be!

Now o'er the lawns the hunters fly,

To trace the tim'rous hare,

While echo mocks the op'ning cry,

And fills the vocal air.

Thro' woods, thro' glades, the fowlers
fray,
Where lonely birds retreat;
To them their little lives they pay,
And flutter at their feet.

6.
Still does the mind of man reveal
Marks of that savage race,
When woman taught no soul to feel,
Nor looth'd him into grace:
Oh, powerful sex! thy magick art
Sublimes our grosser clay,
And bids the lordly tyrant's heart,
Love, honour and obey.

7.
Say, can you join the rustick train,
Whom horns and hounds delight;
Or view 'em scour the distant plain,
Enraptur'd at the sight?
No: Tho' if busy fame say true,
The sport some females share;
But heav'n, my Celia, fashion'd you
A pattern for the fair.

8.
Now rise you with the lark, to hear
His song salute the dawn?
To view the swains with flocks appear
And nymphs trip o'er the lawn?
Or tempts the morn your feet to stray,
As you were wont to do;
While ev'ry landskip look'd more gay,
As look'd upon by you?

9.
No: Now, perhaps, pale Phœbus fleers
Hali his meridian way,
Ere from thine eyes a glance appears,
To clear the doubtful day:
No bow'r you seek, no noon-tide shade,
The prospect chills your sight;
Still by the fire you talk or read,
And wish th' oblivious night.

10.
Deep in the wood's remote recess,
The rose is bright in vain;
Then should you, born to shine and bless,
In solitude remain?
Fly, fly these formal sage delights,
Hither, sweet maid, repair!
Here ev'ry sprightly joy invites,
That youth and sense can share.

11.
Here pleasure with her rosy wing,
Still bloods o'er something new;
Amusements here incessant spring,
As graces rise in you.
When banish'd from its Sylvan seat,
Joy finds its shelter here;
Bids winter haste on downy feet,
And gilds the gloomy year.

12.
The theatre, where genius beams
Its unobstructed ray,
Where oft in smiles dejection seems,
And sorrow ends its day;

Shines with new charms, claims new ap-
plause!
Great in the mimic art,
The tragick scene our pity draws,
And melts the hardest heart.

13.
Ev'n Op'ra now the taste alarms,
With wreaths of merit crown'd;
With comick scenes the fancy charms,
And tones the soul with sound:
No more the seat of sense arraigns
Th' enchantment of the ear,
Wit gives its sanction to the strains,
The judgment's rapt to hear.

14.
Haste, Celia! haste, let love persuade;
Our various pleasures try;
Advance, in awful charms array'd,
With softness in thine eye.
And when, bright-gleaming o'er the
plain,
The summer's dawn is seen,
Return to rural life again,
And reign the little queen.

A T A L E.

THE people of a certain place
Refus'd a pastor to embrace,
Unless that he would undertake
The weather to their minds to make.
The thing was hard, you will confess,
To be accomplish'd with success:
And therefore most the charge declin'd,
By reason of the task enjoin'd.
At length one, wiser than the rest,
A candidate himself profess'd;
And he did frankly take in hand
To satisfy all their demand.
His word of honour he did give,
And promised (if he did live)
That they should have, when he was
plac'd,

Such weather as they liked best.
On this assurance, great and small,
Without delay, gave him a call;
And soon as this was once obtain'd,
With all dispatch he was ordain'd.
Now, full of hopes, they all expect
To see his promise take effect;
But, to their disappointment sore,
The weather prov'd just as before.
Of this some loudly did complain,
(Now that they thought there hopes were
vain)

And now their pastor they accus'd,
That he had grossly them abus'd.
Now some, in secret discontent,
Did their unhappy case lament;
Some to their pastor straight repair'd,
And their complaint to him declar'd.
He first did gravely reprimand
Their bold impatient demand;
Told them, they need not be afraid,
For he'd make good what he had said.

On

On this, they with submission crav'd
His pardon, and themselves behav'd
With all respect and reverence,
And still in him put confidence.
My friends, quoth he, to testify
My readiness to gratify
Your inclination, and to show
My own veracity also,
With your consent, I chuse to hear
The publick voice in this affair;
The point is delicate and nice,
And consequently needs advice.
Let's call a meeting then, and send
To warn the parish to attend:
And, if you please, without delay,
We'll for the meeting fix a day.
The motion was approv'd, and so
They all content away did go,
Musing, or talking, all the way,
On the importance of the day.
The day is come; the people meet,
And one another kindly greet;
Enters the priest, among the rest,
Who thus the audience address:
My friends, the cause of this our meeting
You all well know without repeating;
You'd have the weather at your will;
I promis'd, and will now fulfil.
I must your sentiments consult,
And of the same know the result;
Be pleas'd then to let me know
How you would have the weather blow.
You, friend, (I know not yet your
names)
Then stood up one, My name is James.
Well, James, your judgment tell me
plain,
What weather chuse you? I'm for rain,
You, honest man: What is your name?
Is it not John? The very same,
Then, John, what say you? I'm for
drought.
And you, the next, your mind speak out;
Are you for rain, or for dry weather?
Why really, Sir, I am for neither.
For neither, say you, pray what then?
You must, my friend, yourself explain,
Temperate weather I think best.
Then says one, Let the wind blow west,
Nay, From the east, another says,
I'd have it blow, for certain days.
My friends, says he, this will not do:
Who can give rain, and dryness too?
Who can make east and west unite?
Or join what is so opposite?
It passes my abilities
To work impossibilities.
At present you can not agree;
We therefore must dismiss, I see.
Gainst the next meeting make your
choice;
Speak your opinion with one voice;
Be of one mind: And then I shall
Give weather that will please you all.

Copy of Mr. Macklin's Farewell Epilogue.

From the GRAY'S-INN JOURNAL.

POOR I, toss'd up and down from
shore to shore,
Sick, wet and weary, will to sea no more:
Yet 'tis some comfort, tho' I quit the
trade, [I made,
That this last voyage with success is
The ship full laden, and the freight all
pay'd.
Since then for reasons I the stage give o'er,
And for your sakes—write tragedies no
more: [brain,
Some other schemes, of course, possess my
For he who once has eat,—must eat again.
And lest this lank, this melancholy phyz
Should grow more lank, more dismal than
it is, [stare!
A scheme I have in hand will make you
Tho' off the stage, I still must be the play'r.
Still must I follow the theatric plan,
Exert my comic pow'rs, draw all I can,
And to each guest appear a diff'rent man.
I (like my liquors) must each palate hit,
Rake with the wild, be sober with the
cit, [part—the wit.
Nay sometimes act my least becoming
With politicians I must nod—seem full—
And act my best becoming part—the dull.
My plan is this—man's form'd a social
creature,
Requiring converse by the laws of nature;
And as the moon can raise the swelling
flood, }
Or as the mind is influenc'd by the blood, }
So—do I make myself well understood.
I'm puzzled, faith—let us like Bayes agree
it; [see it,
You'll know my plot much better when you
But truce with jesting, let me now im-
part
The warm o'erflowings of a grateful heart;
Come good, come bad, while life or
mem'ry last, [past:
My mind shall treasure up your favours
And might one added boon encrease the
store, [shore:
With much less sorrow should I quit this
To mine, as you have been to me, prove
kind, [behind;
Protect the pledge, my fondness leaves
To you her guardians I resign my care,
Let her with others your indulgence share;
Whate'er my fate; if this my wish prevails,
'Twill glad the father, tho' the schemist
fails.

To Miss MACKLIN, on her Father
and Mother's leaving the Stage.

SINCE sprightly wit, and humour you
possess,
Majestick carriage, and polite address;
Since

Since you, as if by instinct, do inherit,
Your father's genius, and your mother's
spirit;

With less regret the loss of them we bear,
Who left so rich a treasure in our care;
While with paternal fondness running o'er,
To our protection he resigns his store;
Who but with inward sorrow must repine?
Who could refuse an offer so divine?

Thee to admire, encourage and reward,
Let ev'ry gen'rous Briton have regard,
To give that budding merit kindly heat,
Which time with stealing hours shall make
complete;

Then the rich produce we may hope to see,
Of Oldfield's excellence reviv'd in thee.
When in the graceful dance thy footsteps
move,

Elegance bids each man of taste approve.
Ev'n things minute and trivial you adorn,
And make that please, which else would
meet our scorn. [retire,

Thrice happy MACKLIN, who can thus
And like the Phoenix leave thy parent fire,
Which must as long as judgment rules the
ball,

Give spirit, life, and happiness, to all.

A PENEGRIC ON VIRTUE.

ENNOBLING virtue! thy transcendent
worth [brings forth.

Out-rates the treasures which the earth
As thou'rt from God an emanation pure,
Thy native brightness ever shall endure.

No flash art thou, no feeble light soon done,
A full gleam thou, more lasting than the
sun: [heav'nly rays,

More gay, more bright, thou dart'st thy
And each enlighten'd soul reflects thy
praise.

In vice's garb, the beauteous falsely shine;
Adorn'd by thee, the homely look divine:
Each thought within their minds is truly
fair,

All is agreeable, all lovely there. [airs;
None view thy charms in sots voracious
Nor are they seen in worldlings grov'ling
cares.

Nothing like rioting by thee is shewn:
Where e'er thou shin'st no lewd dull things
are known:

Politeness, honour, magnanimity,
Peace, modesty, and candour, blaze in thee.

ADDITIONS to December.

Dublin, Monday, Dec. 17.

THE grand question, which has so ge-
nerally and deservedly engrossed the
attention of the publick, after a long debate,
which lasted till 12 at night, was finally de-
termined in a manner highly agreeable to
all friends of liberty and their country.
The populace, who impatiently waited the
important decision, carried the patriot tri-

bune to his coach, and conducted their
glorious defender home, amidst repeated
acclamations, and the joyful shouts of
protected liberty. The sound of the trum-
pet was not wanting to proclaim the glad
tidings, which, as in an instant, reached
the most distant parts of the city; joy
sparkled in every honest countenance, and
gladdened every honest heart: The blaze
of more than 1000 bonfires illumined our
streets, which resounded with the grate-
ful voice of multitudes, whose rejoicings
were only suspended by the approach of
day. Such were the expressions, by which
a people, truly sensible of the inestimable
blessings of liberty, and the merits of
those disinterested champions, who, with
a generous disregard of private interest,
so nobly contended for the publick, testi-
fied their gratitude and approbation; and
which might have done honour to the an-
cient Romans, those sons of freedom, even
when their republick was at its highest
pitch of glory and perfection.

Tuesday, 18. The merchants and traders
of this city presented the following ad-
dress, signed by upwards of 100 of the
most eminent (whose names, for want of
room, we are obliged to omit) to Sir SA-
MUEL COOKE, Bart. one of our represen-
tatives in parliament; which he accepted
with great politeness, testifying the signal
pleasure he received by this publick mark
of approbation from so respectable a body;
and assuring them, that as it has hitherto
been his constant endeavour to acquit him-
self of the sacred trust delegated to him
with fidelity and honour; so should he on
every future occasion invariably pursue the
same great object, by supporting, to the
utmost of his power, such measures, as
seem best calculated to promote and secure
the true interest and welfare of his con-
stituents.

To Sir Samuel Cooke, Bart. one of the
Representatives in Parliament for the
City of Dublin.

SIR,

In the present crisis of affairs, when the
preservation of every thing truly valuable
calls for our utmost vigilance and circum-
spection, to maintain the principles of our
happy constitution sacred and inviolable;
we the subscribing merchants and traders
of the city of Dublin, cannot omit this
opportunity of testifying our entire ap-
probation of your conduct in parliament,
as well in promoting the interest of this
city in particular, as in opposing such
measures, as might prove fatal to the
welfare and liberty of the kingdom.

Our regard for the present and future
generations, would call upon us to ex-
hort you to persevere, did not the gene-

rous principles upon which you have hitherto acted make that unnecessary. It is, therefore, our part to assure you, that a faithful discharge of your duty will be the surest recommendation to a grateful people, who will, upon all occasions, endeavour to shower honours upon those, and upon those alone, who adhere stedfastly to the true united interest of our most excellent king, and yet happy country.

Such are the marks of respect and gratitude, which are at the same time the just reward, as well as the inseparable attendant on virtue and publick spirit; and it is very observable, that several of the gentlemen who concurred in the above address, were such as espoused a contrary interest on the late election.

Many of the inhabitants, who from the lateness of the hour had not an opportunity of rejoicing on the determination of the preceding night, testified their approbation of that important decision by bonfires, illuminations, and other expressions of the sincerest joy.

Wednesday, 19. Near 100 noblemen and gentlemen, of the first distinction in the province of Munster, with the lord mayor and sheriffs, dined at the Tholsell of this city; the right hon. Henry Boyle, speaker of the House of Commons, in the chair: Where all possible magnificence and elegance were displayed for their table entertainment, while their ears were delighted with an excellent band of musick, the ringing of all the bells in town, and by the pleasing acclamations of the populace round a large bonfire, where they poured out their unaffected, cordial praises of their benefactors. In this scene of mirth and good humour, which were never more eminently distinguishable in any assembly, all toasts, expressing loyalty and patriotism, were remembered, amongst which the following were most remarkable: The king. The prince of Wales. The princess dowager of Wales, and the rest of the royal family. The duke, and the army. The duke, and battle of Culloden. The glorious and immortal memory of the great king William. May the succession to the crown be perpetuated in the illustrious house of Hanover. The lord lieutenant. Prosperity to Ireland. Prosperity to Munster. Prosperity to the city of Dublin. All those worthy citizens, who joined in thanks to their faithful representative, Sir Samuel Cooke, for his good conduct in parliament. May the commons ever hold the purse of the nation. May the present speaker, and all succeeding speakers, maintain their dignity in the state. May power ever remain in the friends of Ireland. May there never be wanting an earl of Kildare, of as much

spirit and sense as the present, to support the liberty of Ireland. May those only feel ecclesiastical tyranny, who would submit to it. May the commons of Ireland ever defend themselves from all undue, anticonstitutional influence. The glorious majority on the 23d of Nov. and the 17th of Dec. Religion without priestcraft. The church to the bible. Keep to your tackle, old Harry. The linen manufacture. All the manufactures of Ireland. Lord Tyrone. Lord Kingsborough. The patriot representatives of Ulster. The patriot representatives of Leinster. The patriot representatives of Connaught. May the true lovers of liberty, in Great-Britain and Ireland, be for ever united in affection, as they are in interest, &c. &c. &c. Many zealous citizens forced into the room, to view the earl of Kildare and the Speaker, their beloved patrons: And after gratifying their curiosity, and expressing their satisfaction by a loud huzza, very orderly retired. The cheerfulness and unanimity, that so powerfully prevailed in this assembly, promise the best effects to the province, and to the whole kingdom, as far as the endeavours of one province may contribute thereto: And its first endeavour affords a fair example for the other provinces, in the following resolution of thanks to their worthy representatives in parliament for the province of Munster.

At an assembly of the gentlemen of the province of Munster, held at the Tholsell of the city of Dublin, on Wednesday the 19th of December, 1753.

Resolved, That the thanks of this assembly be given to the Speaker, and to their faithful representatives in parliament; for having, in this critical season, zealously and successfully defended the cause of liberty against all anticonstitutional invasions; for having exhibited for posterity the most illustrious examples of loyalty and patriotism; and for having, with the assistance of the generous representatives of other parts of this kingdom, hitherto preserved their country from the mischievous effects of corruption and other male-practices, by which they have entitled themselves to the most grateful acknowledgments and services of all who have a due sense of the interest of this kingdom, and rightly conceive how greatly society is concerned in giving virtue ample rewards.

The discovery of William Price, a native and joiner of Crickhowel in Breconshire, who was the barbarous murderer of the Jew (see p. 578.) was occasioned chiefly by his audaciously carrying in his pockets several

614. Other ADDITIONS to DECEMBER, 1753.

several watches, and wearing at his knees and in his shoes genteel silver buckles, ornaments unsuitable to him; and, in some measure, to his great generosity towards his female acquaintance in Breton, in bestowing on them gold rings, stone girdle-buckles, snuff-boxes, &c. in too liberal a manner; and since his commitment to Monmouth goal, he has made the following voluntary confession.

"Nov. 20, I was going from my mother's house to Brecon; I met Jonas Levi a Jew within two fields of Crickhowel, there I turned back and followed him to the place where I took a stake and laid it down; I was then before him, and then turn'd back, and met him, and with that stake I knock'd him down and haul'd him to the wood where he was found; I threw the first stake away, and was in such confusion that I could not find it again, but took another stake and struck him again, and no other blows, neither was there any body else with me; nobody knows any thing of it but myself till this moment, and there I robbed the box of all that was therein of any value; after I killed him, I robbed him of a guinea in gold and two shillings and six pence in silver; as witness my hand, William Price."

THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

The Rt. Hon. the lord Onslow, Sir Charles Poulet, Sir Richard Lyttleton, Sir Edward Hufsey Montagu, Sir Edward Walpole, and Sir William Rowley, were installed in a private manner knights of the Bath in Henry VIIIth's chapel in Westminster-abbey.

FRIDAY, 28.

The drawing of the state lottery ended at Guildhall.

DEATH.

SIR Marmaduke Wyvill, bart. post-master general of Ireland.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERENCE.

MR. Prideaux, presented by the Hon. — Temple, Esq; to the rectory of Stowald in Bucks.

B—ER—TS.

WILLIAM Tobin, of St. Mary Bermondsey, shipwright.—George Hutton, of Cornhill, linendraper.—Isaac Mendez and Jacob Mendez, of London, merchants.—William Farey, of Bow Brickhill in Bucks, glover.—Michael Greenhow of Laurence Pountney-Lane, London, merchant.—William Woolcombe, of St. Mary Rotherhithe, and William Tobin, of St. Mary Bermondsey, shipwrights and partners.

Alterations in the List of Parliament.

HARWICH, John Roberts Coke, in the room of lord visc. Coke, deceased.

Flint town, Sir John Glynn, bart. — Kyffin Williams, Esq; deceased.

Higham Ferrers, John Yorke, Esq; — John Hill, Esq; deceased.

Bedfordshire, earl of Upper Ossory— Sir Danvers Osborne made governor of New York, since dead.

Litchfield, Sir Thomas Gresley, bart. since dead—Hon. Richard Leveson Gower, deceased.

Selkirk, Gilbert Elliot, Esq; — John Murray, Esq; deceased.

Worcestershire, Edmund Pytts, Esq; — his father, deceased.

In the city of Norwich, from Dec. 25, 1752, to Dec. 25, 1753, there were born 604 males and 547 females, in all 1145, and 1075 buried; being 6 christenings and 47 burials fewer than in the preceding year.

At Ipswich the christenings amounted to 240, of which 117 were males, and 123 females; and the burials to 198, being 97 males, and 101 females.

The number of burials at Amsterdam this year amounted to 8382; which is 1613 more than in 1752, and 2048 more than in 1751.

At the Hague the burials amounted to 1600, which is 306 more than in the preceding year.

An yearly bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of Dublin; ending Dec. 23, 1753.

Males buried	959	Males chr.	870
Females buried	866	Females chr.	967

Total	1825	Total	1837
Decreased in burials	19	Christenings increased	104.

A General BILL of all the Christenings and Burials in London, from Dec. 12, 1752, to Dec. 11, 1753.

Christened	Buried
Males 7866	Males 9490
Females 7584	Females 9786
15444	19276

Decreased in the Burials this Year 1209.

Died under 2 Years of Age	
Between 1 and 5	7893
5 and 10	1403
10 and 20	418
20 and 30	478
30 and 40	3338
40 and 50	1861
50 and 60	1775
60 and 70	1568
70 and 80	1186
80 and 90	866
90 and 100	435
	54

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The End of VOL. XXII.





XUM



Explanation.
 [Borough Towns with the
 1st of Members they send
 to Parl. by Shire.]
 [Market Towns.]
 [Parishes or Villages.]
 [Great or Direct Roads.]
 [Principal Cross Roads.]
 [Cross Roads.]
 [King Arthur's Round
 Table.]











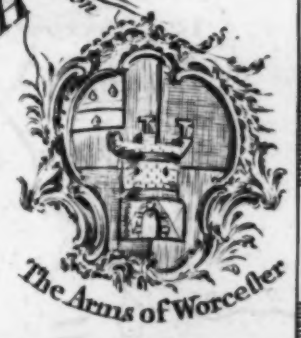
SHIRE
 Drawn from the best
 Authorities
 and Regulated by
 Astron. Observat.
 By T. Kitchin Geog.



SHROPSHIRE
 British Statute Miles.
 1 2 3 4 5 6



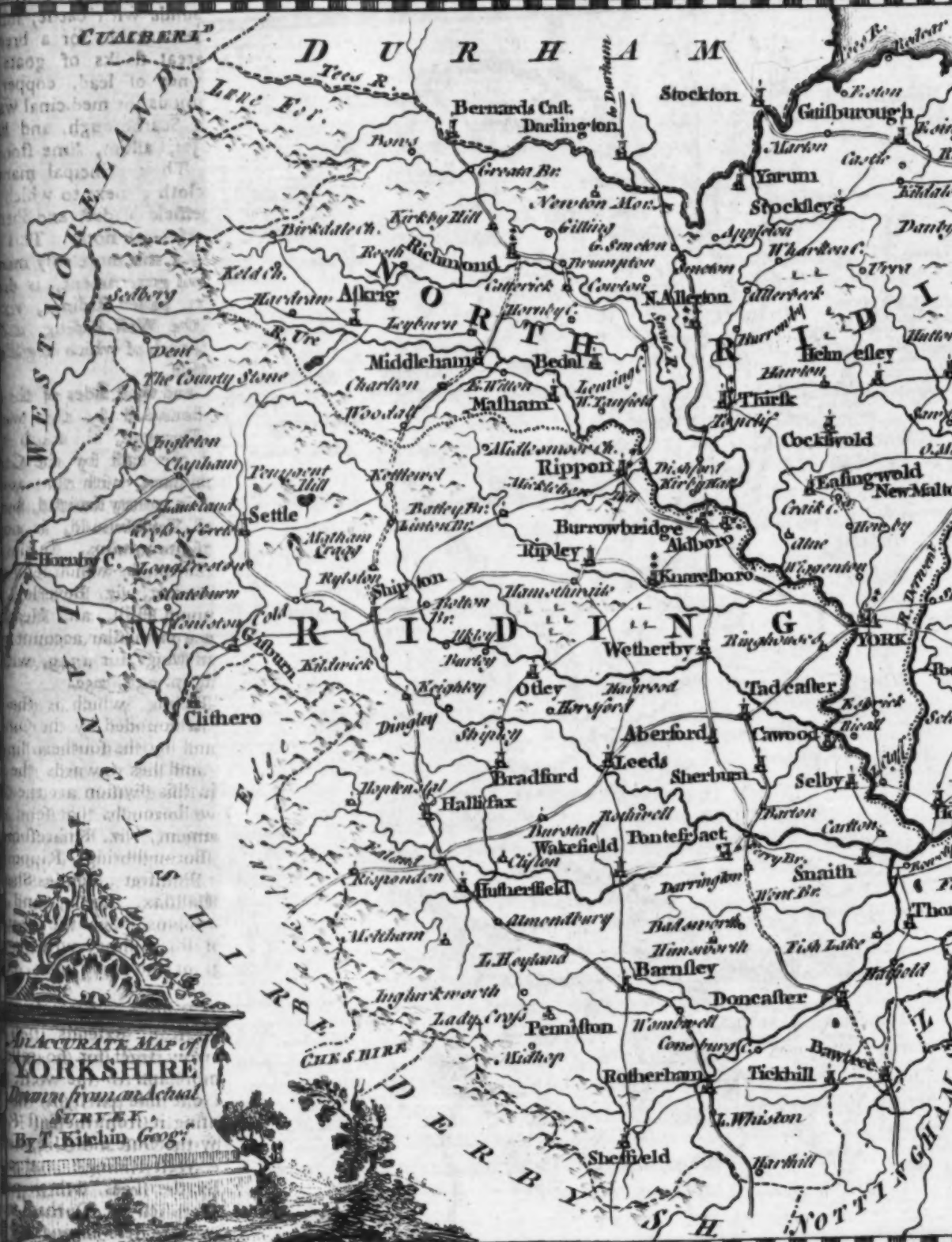
Explanation
 { Borough Towns with the
 N^o of Members they send
 to Parl^t by Stars.
 { Market Towns.
 { Greater Direct Roads.
 { Principal Cross Roads.
 { Cross Roads.
 { Parishes or Villages.
 a Part of Shropshire
 b P^t of Staffordshire
 c P^t of Warwickshire
 d P^t of Worcestershire



2° Deg. W. Long: fr. London

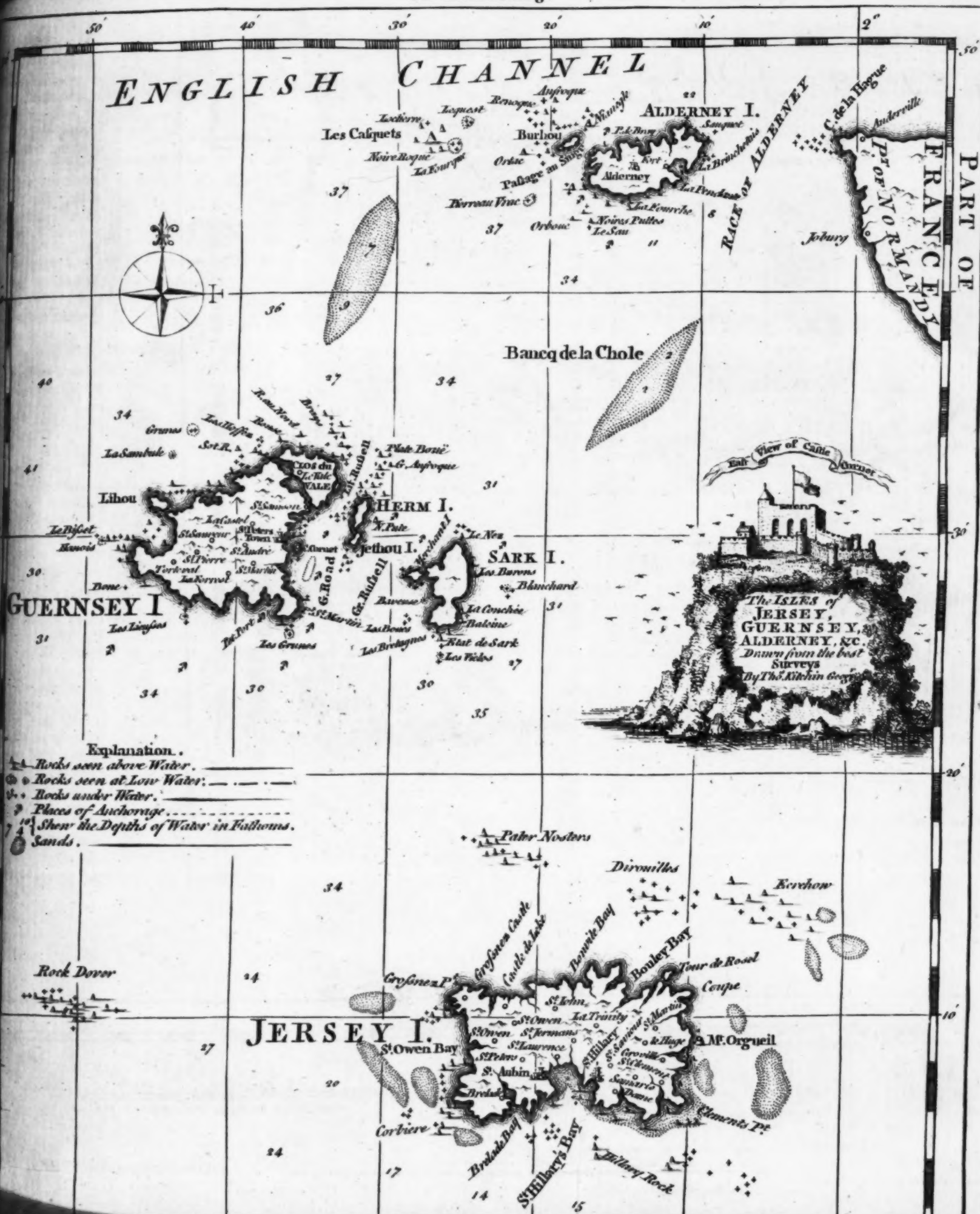
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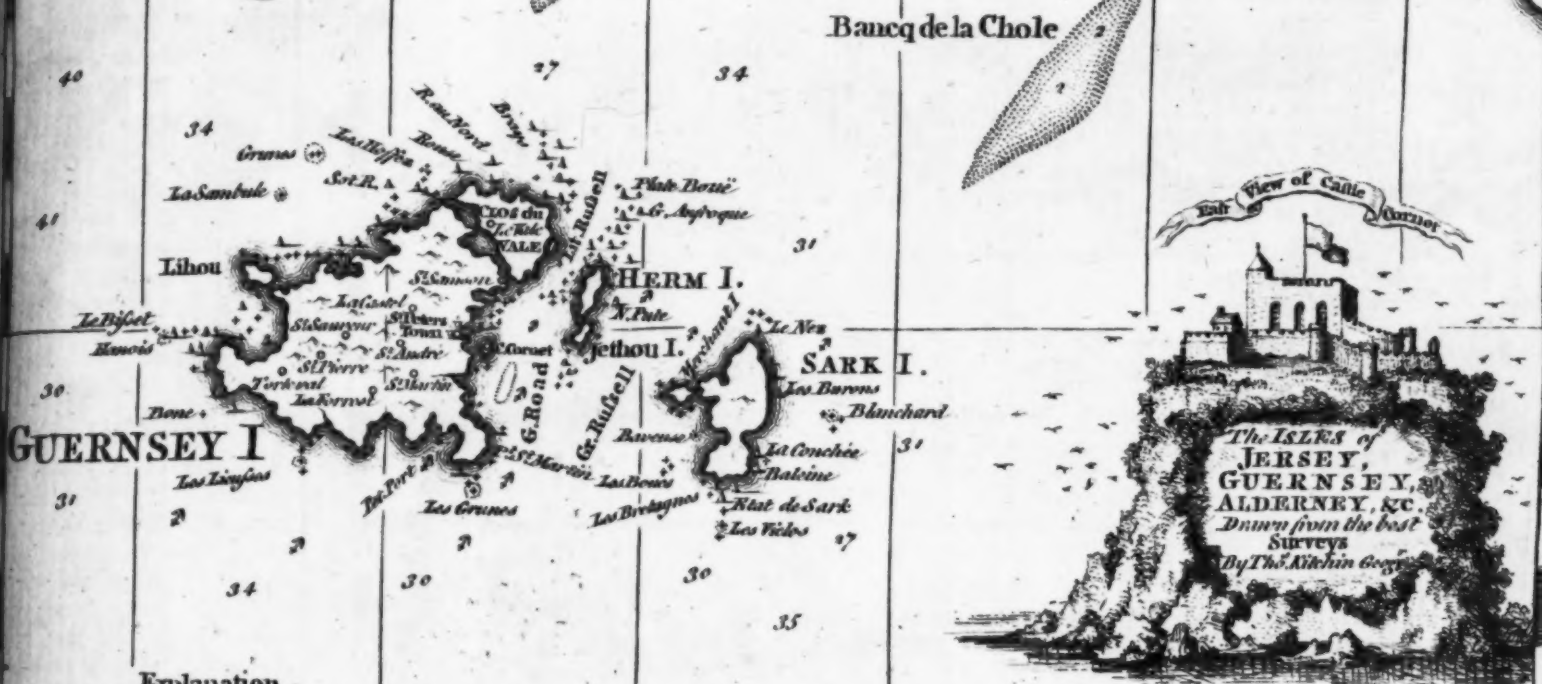
For the Lond: Mag:



Printed for R. Baldwin, Jun^r at the Rose in Pat







- Explanation.
- ▲ Rocks seen above Water.
 - Rocks seen at Low Water: — — — —
 - Rocks under Water.
 - ⌒ Places of Anchorage.
 - 10' Show the Depths of Water in Fathoms.
 - ⬢ Sands.

Rock Dover

JERSEY I.



Longitude West from London